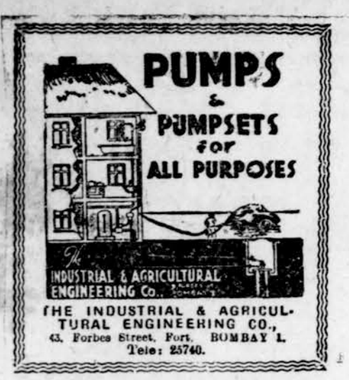

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
43, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY 1.
Tele: 25740.

Regd. No. B 1065 Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXIX NO. 103 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

New Hope For Your Skin

Nazi Puppet Set Up In Athens

Greece Declared Occupied Territory

BR. MINISTER LEAVES FOR CRETE

Churchill On Progressive Evacuation Of Troops

LONDON, April 30.

A puppet government has been set up in Athens under General Tsolakiglu who was the Commander of the Greek Army in Epirus.

"OCCUPIED TERRITORY"

IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED IN LONDON THAT WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CRETE, GREECE HAS BEEN DECLARED "OCCUPIED TERRITORY" FOR THE PURPOSES OF TRADING AND FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF BRITISH 'BLOCKADE'.—REUTER.

MORE A COURTIER THAN A SOLDIER

General Tsolakiglu who has been induced to set up a Quisling Government in Athens by the German invaders was more of a courtier than a soldier and owes his military promotion to an assiduous cultivation of relations with the Greek Royal Family, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

This fact makes his acceptance of office and his criticism of King George of Greece the more reprehensible. He has no serious following and the fact that the Germans have not been able to secure anybody of first rank is an indication of the continued resistance of popular feeling.

It is learnt that the British Minister in Athens Sir Machael Palairet, has safely arrived in Crete and is in contact with the legitimate Greek Government.

Associated With Many Petty Political Intrigues

Germany's latest Quisling, the Greek General Tsolakiglu has had a curious army career. He served in the Balkan operations in 1912-13 without distinction but was out of the army from 1915 to 1920. Then when the monarchy was restored, he rejoined and served as the Chief of Staff of the Fourth Greek Division in Asia Minor. He abandoned his unit during the retreat and returned to Athens where he reported that his divisional Commander-General, Dimaras had died and that he had attended the burial. The family of General Dimaras went into mourning but three months later, it turned out that the whole story was untrue and that General Dimaras was a prisoner of the Turks.

Tsolakiglu left the army in disgrace but was restored in 1927 as a result of political influence. Associated with many petty political intrigues, he is practically unknown in Greece where he enjoys very little consideration.

Br. Withdrawal & Greek Govt's Wishes

The fact that the decision to withdraw the British forces from Greece was taken in full agreement and conformity with the wishes of the Greek Government is apparent from a communication from the Greek Government on April 21 to the British Government, the concluding passage in which states "the Greek Government is obliged to state that further sacrifices of the British Expeditionary forces would be in vain and its withdrawal in time seems to be rendered necessary by the circumstances and by the interests common to the struggle."—A. P.

Peloponnesus Coast Reached?

The German High Command "communique" claim to-day that the German troops have reached

(Continued on page 4, col. 5)

BRITAIN SUFFERS 3,000 CASUALTIES

Churchill On Br. Troops' Withdrawal From Greece

LONDON, April 30.

The evacuation of at least three-quarters of the British troops in Greece though heavy equipment were left behind was disclosed by Mr. Churchill in replying to a question in the Commons

The Prime Minister declared, "Up to the moment when evacuation was seen to be inevitable, we had landed about 60,000 men in Greece including one New Zealand and one Australian division. Of these at least 45,000 have been evacuated (cheers).

Considering that our Air Force was, through superiority of the enemy force, compelled to leave the airfields from which it could alone effectively cover the retreat of the troops and that only a small portion could be used to cover the points of embarkation, this must be considered remarkable.

The conduct of the troops, especially rearguard, in fighting their way so many miles to the sea merits the highest praise. It is the first instance where air bombing prolonged day after day has failed to break the discipline and order of the marching columns who, besides being thus assailed from the air were pursued by no less than three German armoured divisions as well as the whole strength of the German mechanised forces which could be brought to bear.

3,000 CASUALTIES

In actual fighting, principally on mount Olympus, round Grevena and at Thermopylae, about 3,000 casalties in killed and wounded are reported to have been suffered by our troops. This was a very small part of the losses inflicted on the Germans who on several occasions, sometimes for two days at a time, were brought to a standstill by forces one-fifth of their number

Nor does it take any account of Germon losses incurred in their assaults upon Greek and Yugoslav armies.

I dare say it will be possible to give a fuller account in the debate next week, but I think I have said enough to show that painful as are our losses, we have much to be thankful for and the Empire forces have much to be proud of (loud cheers).

When asked whether that meant that 45,000 had successfully reached their bases, Mr. Churchill replied "I believe that is so. Indeed, I think that I am well within the figure."

Replying to another query, the Prime Minister said that the heavy equipment could not, of course, be removed but the Germans are not short of heavy equipment.—Reuter.

Nazi-Fascist Swoop On Gibraltar?

Foiled in his North African project, Hitler is said to be preparing for an attack on Gibraltar.

SHAM AIR ATTACK ON GIBRALTAR

VICHY, April 30.

Troop ships escorted by two destroyers arrived in Gibraltar and sailed again, according to an Algeciras despatch.

A sham air attack was made on Gibraltar last night when planes dropped sandbags representing bombs.

To-night longrange firing practice is being carried out on the northern front of the rock.—Reuter.

GERMAN-AMERICAN CLASH LIKELY

Sequel To Extension Of U. S. Ocean Patrol System

TOKYO, April 30.

The probability of a German-American clash as a result of the extension of the United States ocean patrol system is foreseen by the influential Tokyo newspaper "Asahi" in an editorial this morning.

"If the United States intends to use the patrol or convoy system there are many dangers, it writes. In view of the large theatre of German blockade operations against Britain with submarines, aeroplanes and warships, the probability of a clash with American warships is great."—Reuter.

"Very Dangerous Step"

TOKYO:—The extension of the American patrol system "to the seven seas" was a "very dangerous step and could be considered as having a tendency towards aggression", said a deputy spokesman of the Japanese Information Board.

Asked if it would become necessary for Japan to patrol the Pacific the spokesman said: "It may be unnecessary for the time being, but may be necessary in future according to developments of the situation."—Reuter.

LONDON:—Commenting on the extension of the United States ocean patrol system, the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says it will lead to the quick and certain sinking of American ships.—Reuter.

GERMANS IN SPAIN AND FRANCE

Eden Answers Questions In Commons

LONDON, April 30.

Two questions were asked in the Commons to-day (Wednesday) concerning the extent of infiltration of German personnel and material into French and Spanish territories in North Africa.

Mr. Eden replied that the latest information showed that the numbers of the German Armistice Commission in French Morocco had recently increased to 200.

Authoritative figures are lacking in relation to the Spanish zone and Tangier. The British Government have for some time been fully alive to the dangers of German infiltration in North Africa and has been trying to open the eyes of the French Government to the danger involved.—Reuter.

King Farouk

Coalition Govt. For Egypt?

King Farouk Confers With Premier And Party Leaders

CAIRO, April 30.

King Farouk received in private audience this afternoon Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha, the Wafd Leader, Nahas Pasha, the Saadist Leader, Ahmed Meher Pasha and the Liberal Leader Abdul Laziz Fahmy Pasha.

The possibility of the formation of a Coalition Government in the near future is not ruled out in authoritative circles.—Reuter.

29,000 BRITONS KILLED IN BOMBING

LONDON, April 30.

Twenty-nine thousand people have been killed and 40,000 injured throughout Britain up to the end of March by bombing.

Disclosing these figures to-day the Minister of Health Mr. Ernest Brown added that in 400 hospitals and institutions of all kinds in Greater London, the casualties among patients totalled only 430 of whom 235 were killed and 195 injured. The majority of them only slightly.—Reuter.

ROME, April 30.

Three divisions of British and Greek troops are still resisting in Peloponnesus, according to the Turin newspaper "Stampa".—Reuter.

German Troops In Finnish Port?

No Confirmation In London: Helsinki Denies Reports

LONDON, April 30.

The "Pravda's" Tallinn correspondent reports that some 12,000 German troops have arrived in the Finnish Port of Abo, reported the Moscow radio this morning.

They arrived in four transport ships on April 26th.

The German troops were accompanied by armoured tanks and artillery and began to move on April 28 to Tampere adds the "Pravda" correspondent quoting reliable information received at Tallinn.—Reuter.

HELSINKI DENIES IT

BERNE, April 30.

Reports of joint German-Finnish manoeuvres in Finland are officially denied in Helsinki, states a Swiss Agency telegram from the Finnish Capital.—Reuter.

No Confirmation

LONDON, April 30.

There is no confirmation in authoritative quarters in London of the reports of the landing in Finland of 12,000 German troops with tanks and other equipment says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

HIGH SPEED MOSQUITO BOATS FOR BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Colonel Knox, Naval Secretary, told a Press Conference to-day (Wednesday) that the United States expected to build substantial numbers of highspeed mosquito-boats for Britain. He emphasised that no larger warships were available for transfer.

Rear-Admiral Samuel Robinson stated that a request for twenty-four more motor torpedo-boats was expected very soon from Britain. The remaining inactive fleet division of the United States Navy's organised reserves would be mobilised between 5|5 and 30|5, said Col. Knox. About 230 officers and 40,000 men are involved.—Reuter.

GERMAN TROOPS MASSING IN PYRENEES

SUNER TO DECLARE SPAIN ALLY OF AXIS AND DEMAND RESTORATION OF ROCK-FORT

2 2

The following cable has been received from London.

David Scott cabled to the "News Chronicle" from Lisbon on April 27:

The inside story of the German-Spanish negotiations, which have now seen extended to include Vichy, has reached me from a reliable source in Madrid.

It shows that Senor Suner, the Foreign Minister, is making last preparations to declare Spain openly on the side of the Axis and make a bid for the recovery of Gibraltar.

THE PROGRAMME

The programme is believed to be:—

Spain will join the Tripartite Pact. For this purpose Senor Suner will shortly go to Berlin or Occupied France.

It will then be for Madrid to join issue with Britain either by alleging that the British blockade is responsible for the internal conditions in Spain or by an ultimatum demanding the return of Gibraltar. When this is refused, Spain will open hostilities invoking German support.

An attack on Gibraltar will be made in the first place by the Spaniards only, but Germany will declare herself bound by the Tripartite Pact to go to their aid.

German troops are already reported to be concentrated both in the Bayonne area and at several points in the Pyrenees.

Waiting For Zero Hour!

All this is believed to be already decided in principle. The doubtful point is the exact timing of the programme. The movement of German troops through Unoccupied France is still under discussion.

Signature of the Pact and other detailed arrangements may take three or four weeks more, but German troops may cross the Pyrenees any day now.

I learn that the United States Ambassador in Madrid has warned Senor Suner that the United States would regard any move towards Spanish belligerence with the deepest disapproval and would take whatever measures seemed necessary including possible despatch of United States warships to African waters.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

New Basis Of Foreign Representation In Provisional Council

SHANGHAI, April 30.

A new Provisional Council of International Settlement has been unanimously approved by the Consular body, states an Official "communique" to-day.

It is understood that the Chinese Government in Chungking has given the new Council its "Tacit Acquiescence".

The new Council alters the basis of foreign representation from five British, two American, two Japanese and five Chinese to three British, three American, three Japanese and four Chinese, with the addition of one German, one Dutch and one Swiss representative.—Reuter.

MAVLANKAR AND MORARJEE DESAI

Transferred From Sabarmati To Yeravda Jail

Sjt. Mavalankar, the Speaker of Bombay Legislative Assembly, and Sjt. Morarjee Desai ex-Revenue Minister were transferred from Sabarmati Jail to Yeravada Jail. They were brought from Sabarmati Jail by B. B. & C. I. Rly., to Dadar Station, and then they were taken to Yeravada Jail by Poona Express at 8-30 a.m.

At the Dadar Station they were received by Sjt. Shitalaprasad Sharma of the Dadar Ward Congress Committee and volunteers who were present at the Dadar Station for giving proper direction of the riot situation in Bombay to the passengers.

Soviet Decree Hits Japan

LONDON, April 30.

The Soviet Government's decree signed by the Foreign Trade Commissar M. Mikoyan on Tuesday, prohibiting the passage of war material through the Soviet union has caused lively displeasure in Japanese military circles, says a Shanghai dispatch to the Independent French News Agency.

The Japanese declare that the immediate consequence of the Soviet decree will be to render inoperative the recent German-Japanese agreement providing for the exchanges of German aircraft and arms in return for certain Japanese naval units.—Reuter.

WILL NOT AFFECT SUPPLIES TO CHINA

CHUNGKING, April 30.

The Soviet announcement banning transit of war materials through Soviet Russia is not expected to affect supplies to China via Russia, according to Chinese Government circles in Chungking.

It is pointed out that China at one time obtained a certain amount of supplies from Europe, particularly Sweden via Russia, but these never amounted to an important part of China's requirements.

It is emphasised that China's north-west and south-west routes (the latter is the Burma Road) remain China's most important supply routes.—Reuter.

War Materials Not To Pass Through Soviet

MOSCOW, April 30.

No war materials in future will be allowed to pass in transit through the Soviet Union under a decree signed by M. Mikoyan, Commissar of Foreign Trade, on Tuesday.

Munitions, aircraft parts and accessories and machine-tools for making munitions, explosives and poisons come under the decree.

Transit of other goods will be allowed but only with a special authorisation or a trade agreement.—Reuter.

BRITISH MILITARY ATTACHE IN TANGIER

WASHINGTON, April 30.

A dig at Italy is the interpretation placed by some quarters on the action of the War Department in promoting Major William Bentley whose recall from Rome was demanded by Italy from the position of Assistant Military Attache to an important post in Tangier.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

29. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted—Match for a Saraswat Brahmin girl of 19 appearing B.A. in 42. Apply Shivnarain, 114 B, Newwandi Muzaffarnagar. (14505)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted one B.Com., one Registered Accountant and office clerks for Shah Premchand Raichand Ltd., 3/7 Dhanji Street, Bombay. Apply personally between 3 and 5 p.m. (14511)

Wanted immediately Parsi Gent or Lady correspondence clerk knowing shorthand and typing. Salary Rs. 35 per month. Apply Box 14510 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted unemployed men to learn preparation of Artificial Gold. Apply to Artificial Gold Co., New Delhi. (14503)

Make-up Artists of established reputation with at least five years screen experience are required by a Madras Film Studio. Good salaries with excellent prospects offered to the right men. Candidates must state the titles of the pictures on which they had charge and enclose copies of the Producers certificates. Apply to: Gemini Studios, Cathedral P.O. Madras (14513)

Wanted by large Engineering concern highly qualified Chief Accountant with sound training and experience in Costing. Salary according to ability and experience. Apply stating full particulars of experience, age, etc., to Box No. 4910, "The Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Science Teacher for Physics-Chemistry in Matriculation Standard. Only experienced teacher required. B. T. preferred Apply immediately to Principal, M. A. High School, Andheri (Bombay). (14502)

Wanted B.T.'s and T.D.'s (Bombay) as teachers for the Schools of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Apply with testimonials to the Secretary before 10th May, 1941, stating age, minimum salary and experience, if any. (4364)

Wanted for one of the High Schools of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, an M.A. (B.A 1st Class and M.A. at least 2nd Class) with English or Mathematics and B.T. on Rs. 100/- p. m Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Apply with testimonials to the Secretary, before 10th May, 1941 stating age and experience, if any. (4363)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AURIFEROUS (gold bearing) sediments of about 100 feet thickness extending approximately over an area of five sq. miles has been discovered in Mandi State. It has also been discovered by crude method of recovery that these sediments contain half a rati of Gold per cubic yard. With improved methods of separation the results are bound to be much better. Those persons desirous of working the deposits should apply or see the Chief Minister Mandi State with terms and conditions acceptable to them.

(4915)

THE HEALTH VISITORS' INSTITUTE BOMBAY.

LADY STUDENTS desiring to study for the Health Visitors' Diploma Examination of the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council should apply not later than 20th May, 1941 to the undersigned.

The course for the Diploma extends over a period of 12 months and will commence from 9th June, 1941. Applicants for training should have completed 5th Std. English and be Midwives registered with the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council.

The Prospectus of the Institute and the application forms can be obtained from the undersigned on sending eight annas postage stamps for the same, or in person between 10 and 2 p. m. (S. T.) on week days to the address given below.

K. S. MHASKAR.
Hon. Secretary
The B. P. Infant Welfare Society, Ruxmani Hindu Lying-In Hospital
Babulnath Road,
CHOWPATTY, Bombay 7.
4736

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Hydraulic Engineer's Deptt.

TENDERS accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 2,500/- for the "Work of Reconstructing the Collapsed Spans of Kashei Bridge" are invited and will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on the 2nd day of July, 1941.

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope superscribed "Tenders for the work of Reconstructing the Collapsed Spans of Kashei Bridge" and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

Forms of tenders, specifications, etc. will be issued on payment of Rs. 10- to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

HYDRAULIC ENGINEER.
Hydraulic Engineer's Office,
Improvement Trust Building,
Napier Road, Fort,
Bombay, 29th April, 1941.
(4920)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course; Fee Rs. 95/- scholarship Rs. 30 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14454)

Wanted: Candidates for Railway— Telegraph Classes. Apply, immediately with two Annas Postage. Gujarat Telegraph College, Umreth. (14445)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to secure Life Business for a first class Canadian Company, apply Maitland Heriot & Co., (Special Representatives) Scindia House, New Delhi. (4917)

Public Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of the Policy No. 28033 on the life of Mr. Jagat Narayan Choudhury, it is hereby declared that duplicate thereof will be issued if no objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

B. N. KANAGAT,
Secretary,
Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore.
Dated 1st May, 1941.
(4930)

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a post of ASSISTANT LECTURER in Mathematics in the scale of Rs. 130-10-200. The candidate should possess at least a first class B.A. or B.Sc. degree in Mathematics and preferably a first class or second class MA. degree of the Bombay University. Teaching experience will be taken into consideration. Age limit 25 years.

The form of application can be had from the Principal, on application, with a two annas stamped envelope. The application should reach the PRINCIPAL on or before the 15th May, 1941.

Elphinstone College, Bombay,
April 29, 1941.
(4918)

RUNCHHODDAS GANJI LUKSHMIDAS

Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory together with buildings, outhouses, and extensive land admeasuring about 25 acres, situate at Yeotmal in Berar.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the above factory.

Tenderers are required to send in their offers in a SEALED COVER to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, so as to reach them by the 31st day of May, 1941.

The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

No tender will be considered unless it is accompanied with a deposit of 15% of the price offered. The deposit will be returned without interest if the tender is not accepted.

For particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan or to Messrs. Runchhoddas Gangjee Lukshmidas & Co., 91-93, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

(4919)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

No. 9315 of 1941

ELECTION TO THE SENATE BY REGISTERED GRADUATES

As required by Statute 158(a), it is hereby notified that an election to the Senate by Registered Graduates to fill up FOUR Vacancies that will occur on the 4th August, 1941, will be held in the Syndicate Room of the University on Saturday, the 5th July, 1941, commencing at 12 (noon).

2. In accordance with Statute 134(a) (page 52 of the University Handbook for 1939) Friday, the 13th June, 1941, is fixed as the last date for the receipt of nominations in connection with the said election.

3. Under Statute 137, nomination papers must be dated and signed by two electors and, where possible, must contain the names in full, places of abode and designations, if any, of the two signatories and of the candidate nominated and must reach the Registrar, NOT LATER THAN 4 P.M. ON THE 13TH JUNE 1941.

4. Printed forms of nomination will be supplied to any elector on application to the Registrar.

5. Only those whose names stand on the Electoral Roll of Registered Graduates on the 31st March, 1941, will be entitled to vote. The Roll will be available for sale at the Office of the Registrar at Rs. 5/- (postage extra) per copy, after the 26th May, 1941.

6. In the event of the election being contested, voting papers will be forwarded to the electors referred to in paragraph 5 (supra) at least fifteen clear days before the date of the election. Voting shall be by post according to the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and full directions as regards the manner of voting and attestation will be given on the voting paper.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY.
University Registrar.
Bombay, 28th April, 1941.
(4916)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARIPRASAD VISHNUPRASAD DESAIJI and his sons of Broach have agreed to mortgage the undermentioned joint family properties to our clients:

(1) The Inami Village of Kalam in Wagra Taluka of the Broach District. (2) The immovable properties in the City of Broach, viz., (a) Haveli bearing City Survey Nos. 30, 25 and 323. (b) Kothi, bearing No. 48. (c) Soneri Mahel City Survey No. 458. (d) Lands with building bearing Survey No. 315. (e) Land with building bearing Survey No. 61-62. (f) Land and building bearing City Survey No. 48. (g) Desaiji's Garden and Bungalow, etc., bearing City Survey No. 42. (3) Agricultural lands situate in the Villages of Vagusana, Hingarla, Kasad, Ali, Navetha, Kurla, Samnisatral, Samiyala, Atali, Akhod, Limdi and Pipalla of the Broach District. (4) Palkhi cash allowance of Rs. 1,274-4-0 payable annually by the Government.

The said Desaiji family have also contracted to sell the Desaigiri allowance of Rs. 2,660-10-0 payable annually to them by the Government to our client.

All persons having any right or claim against or to the said properties and allowances by way of inheritance, mortgage, equitable security, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, maintenance, easement, bequest or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 10 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage and sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1941.
HIRALAL M. MEHTA & Co.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
(4931)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT H. M. I. N. DOCKYARD, FORT, BOMBAY.

By order of the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will offer for Sale by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th day of May, 1941, at 11 A.M. (S.T.) at H. M. I. N. Dockyard, Fort, Unserviceable Stores including:—

Brass, Copper, Tin, Zinc, Enamel, Iron and Wood scrap, Steel wire, Canvas, Manila cordage Cable chain, Woollen cloth cuttings, Brushes, Cutlery, Wood blocks, Hand tools, Rubber cuttings, Pipes, Cable lead wire, Porcelain scrap, Bed covers, Pillow cases, Towels, Napkins, Socks, Stockings, one lot Bamboos, Empty Drums etc.
Terms:—Cash.

GANDHI & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SAFETY, TIP-TOP, PRIMUS AND GAS STOVES, MANTLES, PETROMAX, LAMPS, LATHES AND MACHINERY, RADIOS, ETC

Under instructions from the Sun Electro Gilder and Brass Metal Manufacturers, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 12th May, 1941, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises of the abovementioned Co. at Bellasis Road opposite the Alexandra Cinema the undermentioned:—

Safety stoves single and double Tiptop stoves large and small, Blue lamps, Primus jewel stoves, Gas stoves, Petromax 800 C.P. Ceiling lamps, Nickel plated forks, Lathes, Drilling machines, Saw machines, Pipes bending and threading machines, Slauter machines, Buff machines, Mincing machines, Carbide tanks Soldering machines, Empty tool bags, Gas mantles, Radios, Hydraulic press, etc.

On view 4 days before sale.
Terms:—25 per cent deposit.
BENNETT & CO.

IN ITS 4TH WEEK
'Khazanchi'
(A PANCHOLI ART PICTURE)
with
RAMOLA, ISMAIL, MANORAMA & KARANG
AT
KRISHNA (Dubash Theatre)
DAILY AT 3-30 P.M.

WORKERS OF RAJA BAHADUR MILLS ON STRIKE

Dissatisfaction With Decision Of Chief Conciliator

POONA, April 30.

Almost all the workers of the Raja Bahadur Motilal Mill which has a total complement of about 1,500, have gone on strike this morning on the question of dearness allowance.

The workers demanded a dearness allowance of two annas per day per worker but the Chief Conciliator to whom the matter was referred recommended one anna per day per worker as dearness allowance from March 1, 1941.

Dissatisfied with this decision the workers have resorted to a strike.

It will be recalled that some of the workers of the mill went on strike on the same grounds on April 2, but the strike was called off as it was illegal according to the Trade Disputes Act.

The Police have made all the necessary arrangements to meet any emergency.—A.P.

More Than 50,000 Civic Guards Recruited

Good progress has been made with the recruitment of Civic Guards, particularly in the Punjab, Madras, Bengal, the United Provinces and Bombay. The total number recruited up to March 1, 1941, was 53,131.

The numbers recruited in each area up to that date are as follows:—Punjab, 15,568; Madras, 10,782; Bengal, 10,688; United Provinces, 6,257; Bombay, 4,226; Central Provinces, 3,067; Bihar, 887; Sind, 488; North-West Frontier Province, 455; Delhi, 184; Quetta, 175, Coorg, 123; Orissa, 100; Ajmer-Merwara, 91.

PICKING BANDS

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in his Greatest Adventure spectacle
THE
SEA HAWK
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Air-Cooled & Air-conditioned
TO-DAY LAST DAY
MARYLAND
in Technicolour & with 8 academy award winners
See
The thrills! colour! interest! of the
Famous Maryland Hunt CUP RACE
Also LATEST WAR NEWS & New March of Time
GATEWAYS TO PANAMA
TO-MORROW
PAUL MUNI
AS PIERE RADISSON
the first Canadian
IN
"HUDSON'S BAY"

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
TO-DAY Absolutely LAST DAY
Spectacular Musical Extravaganza
DOWN ARGENTINE WAY
AMECHE—GABLE—MIRANDA
TO-MORROW:
NIGHT TRAIN TO MUNICH

Govt. Urged To Adopt Broad Nutrition Policy

Official Measure To Improve Production And Marketing Of "Protective Foods" Demanded

Dr. H. V. Tilak, the Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association and the Mofussil Council for Maternity and Child Welfare speaking in supporting the adoption of the Annual Reports on April 26 said:—

Research into cheap Balanced Diets was carried out by the Baby & Health Week Association during the last five years. Foods like skim milk powder, groundnut-cake, rice bran, soyabean etc., were given an extensive trial. They improve, no doubt, the poor man's diet to a certain extent but it was found that they cannot entirely replace fresh whole milk, a small quantity of which is necessary.

At least half a pound of milk and half a pound of vegetables per person per day are essential in both the vegetarian and non-vegetarian diets to ensure normal growth and good health. They are, therefore, called protective or essential foods. Practically the same conclusion is arrived at wherever nutrition research is going on in India.

The cost of all the foodstuffs in such a diet came to about Rs. 5-8-0 a month per person at contract rates in Bombay during the pre-war days. Of this amount as much as Rs. 2-12-0 was required for milk and vegetables alone. A cup of milk a day does not go far but our investigation of the diets taken by working class families in Bombay showed that each person is taking hardly two ounces of milk and four ounces of vegetables a day; and much of this milk is for children alone. They could not afford to take more because of the cost.

Milk And Vegetables, A Necessity

Propaganda will have to be continued with the help of posters, lectures and exhibition like the one we see to-day to dispel ignorance about nutrition, to show people what constitutes a Balanced Diet, how to prepare it and how to avoid waste in food: but we cannot get away from the fact that each person must have at least a cup of milk and half a pound of vegetables a day if he or she is to maintain good health and no amount of propaganda will give him that quantity.

I am not advocating here the free supply of milk etc., but I must point out the only thing that can be done and must be done and it is that measures should be taken to improve the production and marketing of these protective foods so as to make them available to all at low price. No voluntary institution can possibly do this. Government and Local Bodies only could tackle this problem.

The rural population is somewhat able to produce the foodstuffs for their use; but urban population has to purchase them at prevailing rates from the retail shops. If they are to get the essential food-stuffs at cheap rates, Government and Municipalities will have to guide and aid their production and distribution.

Imagine what would be the state of sanitation, housing and water-supply in cities if these matters were left to individual efforts! Crores are being spent, with full justification, for these measures by both Government and Local Bodies but so far as the equally important subject of food supply is concerned they do not yet feel that it is mainly their duty to see that the food-stuffs are obtainable at reasonable prices.

Wanted A Govt. Nutrition Committee

The various Departments of Government are no doubt exerting themselves in improving the breed of cattle, in giving facilities to fishermen and in many other ways but it is a vast and complicated problem and what is required is a strong co-ordinating Committee with a broad nutrition policy. Such a Committee is appointed by the Government of Bengal and it has already done much spade work.

We, therefore, appeal to the Government of Bombay to appoint a Nutrition Committee and secure on it representatives of larger Municipalities, Railways, Steamships companies and the existing producing and marketing interests. There may arise many difficulties in the beginning and no tangible results may be seen for some years but a policy has to be outlined and a beginning made if we realise that it is mainly a State and Municipal concern to make available to all classes of people the essential food-stuffs, unadulterated, and at as low a price as possible.

UNPATRIOTIC POLICY

Pt. Kunzru Criticises Resigning Of Office By Congress

CUTTACK, April 28.

A strong criticism of the recent speech of Col. Amery in the House of Commons and an appeal to the authorities to act boldly to impress on the Indians the sincerity of their utterings for the establishment of full-fledged Dominion Government in India were made by Pandit H. N. Kunzru, addressing a public meeting in the Town Hall here last night. The Hon. Mr. Nikunja Kishore Das presided.

Pandit Kunzru asked, "Is it extravagant to hope that if the British Government showed its preparedness to go further by its promise to grant its full freedom, the warring elements would be compelled to give up their negative policies to face realities? This fact is so obvious that our authorities cannot but be aware of the force of the arguments.

The Congress, continued Pandit Kunzru, was accused by the Secretary of State of saying 'all or nothing', but the authorities were supporting the same with regard to the Muslim League.

"So long as the British statesmen and particularly the Secretary of State for India used ambiguous words which are meant to please both Hindus and Muslims —that effort is seldom made to reconcile Hindus—I am afraid that the deadlock will continue.

The speaker referred to the "blunder committed by the Congress and its Ministries," and said that they had abandoned their posts of duty. Pandit Kunzru characterised the Congress policy of resigning office as "unpatriotic." —Reuter.

MADRAS, April 30.

Investigations into the rice situation in Malabar following the restricted movement of Burma rice to that area show that adequate stocks of rice and paddy are available till the next crop in September and there is no need for any concern about possible shortage.—A. P.

Plans To Remove Exhibits In Singapore Museum

SINGAPORE, April 29.

Material evidence of Malaya's history, collections of the exploration of past ages and unlimited fauna of areas that now comprise brick and mortar are to be evacuated from Raffles Museum, in Singapore, should an emergency necessitate their removal.

Plans are in existence for the removal of these treasures.

Raffles Museum, one of the leading museums in the Far East, contains many types of exhibits of great scientific value and value to the archaeologist, pre-historians and zoologists. Many of the collections have cost thousands of pounds to accumulate.—A.P.

POLICE RAID ON PESHAWAR PRESS

PESHAWAR, April 29.

A paty of the C.I.D. police raided the Manzur-I-Am Press, Peshawar, yesterday and seized the manuscript and some other papers relating to a document entitled Dur-i-Aden written by Qazi Muhammed Yusuf of Hoti Mardan, which was about to be printed and published from that press.

The document was declared forfeited yesterday through a Government Gazette Extraordinary, as it was alleged to contain matter tending to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between the different classes of His Majesty's subjects.—A. P.

W. I. A. A. Services In Mahableshwar

Members of the W. I. A. A. visiting Mahableshwar for the season are informed that a Road Patrol will be stationed in that place for the season from 1st May to 15th June The Road Patrol will be housed in the Ripon Hotel and his services will be available from 7-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. The Road Patrol will assist members not only in connection with breakdown of cars but also in any other matter in which the Association can be of service.

Further particulars can be had from the Road Patrol or from any of the Association's offices.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

ON THE AIR

THURSDAY, MAY 1.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1 231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Dinanathrao Mangeshkar. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8 15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Mukhtar Begam. 8 40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Shridhar Parsekar. 9-15 Vimal Patki. 12 30 p.m Light selection. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Orchestras. 1-10 Bhajans. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 G. S. Patankar. 5-20 Shahnai. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati 5-35 Vimal Patki. 5-50 Mirabai Bhajan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Mukhtar Begam. 6-30 Children's hour. 7 History of gardening in modern India. 7-15 G. S. Patankar. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7 30 Madhurika Majumdar and party. 7-45 Gauri on Jaltarang. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 News from Berlin. 8-45 Sound news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 The King calls. 10-32 Ignace Jan Paderewski. 10-35 Kathleen Shaw.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7 30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay I. 8-5 Juthika Roy. 8-15 A. Kerkar 8-25 to 8 40 As in Bombay I. 8-40 Mukhtar Begam. 8-50 Kannada song. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay I.

31.4 metres (9.550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay I. 12 57 Leela. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay I. 1-30 Musical prelude. 1-35 to 2 25 As in Bombay I.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 5 25 p.m. As in Bombay I. 5-25 S R. Arbi. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay I. 6 G. S. Patankar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay I. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4.880 kc/s)

7 30 p.m. Commercial news 7 45 to 7-55 As in Bombay I. 7 55 Dinanathrao Mangeshkar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay I 9 Madhurika Majumdar and party. 9-15 G. S. Patankar. 9 20 Vimal Patki. 9 30 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-45 Marathi ducts. 9-55 Mukhtar Begam. 10 20 Dinanathrao Mangeshkar.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Dhani on the sarangi 5 15 Preet ke geet. 5-30 Abdul Ghani. 5-45 Gauhar Sultan. 6 News in English, 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6 15 Mohammad Husain. 6-30 Asad Ali Khan. 6-50 Marwa on the sarangi. 7 Afzal Husain. 7-15 Nai Duniya. 1. 7-30 Tamancha Jan. 7-50 Abdul Ghani. 8 My South American Tour. 8-15 For villagers only. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9 45 Tamancha Jan. 10 Bhajan Lal. 10-5 Bundu Khan. 10-15 Monammad Husain. 10 25 Asad Ali Khan. 10 45 News in English.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

4-45 p.m. Relay of the running commentary on the semi final of the Brighton Cup Hockey Tournament. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Sachindra Nath Saha 6 News in English. 6-5 Birendra Nath Biswas. 6 20 For the rural and industrial areas. 7 B.shwanath Chakravarti. 7-20 Jaharlal Mukerjee. 7-40 Monorama. 7-45 Growing old gracefully. 8 Orchestra. 8-15 Uma Mittra. 8 35 News from Berlin. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Tessa Clemens and Myra Patterson. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Dolores

B. B. C. Programme

(3 50 a.m. to 10-5. 25.53 m.; 4 25 p.m. to 8 30, 16.84 m. and to 10, 19.82 m; 8 30 to 10. 25 53 m.)

16-25 London calling. 16-30 News. 16-45 U. S. A. and Far East: Ed. Murrow interviews Sir F. Whyte. 17 00 Ensa Overseas Half hour. 17-40 Religious service. 17-45 B. B. C. Military Band. 18-30 News etc. by Major A. Muray 18-45 Swing Strings (Variety Starlight). 19-00 Robinson in Wartime London 19 15 British concert orchestras. 19 25 London calling. 19 30 Talk. 19-45 A Dulay, piano. 20-00 We speak for ourselves; People of Newcastle. 20 30 In my opinion. 20-45 Music of Britain. 21-00 Calling British Forces in India with music and messages 21-30 News. 21-45 Questions of hour.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE
G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	5-35	22-00
Peshawar Express	6 15	22 45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-55	18-10
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-30	20-15
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17 33
Punjab Mail	12-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-30	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-25	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway.
(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. B M	Dep H M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13 05
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22 07
Kathiawar Mail	6 50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21 15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9 48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10 58	00 02
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 33
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20 48	3-00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay: April 30.

	Rs.as.ps.
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	26 12 0
Highest	30 0 0
Lowest	29 11 0
Closing	29 14 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	20 9 0
Highest	20 2 6
Lowest	19 15 6
Closing	20 2 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	27 6 0
Highest	27 10 6
Lowest	27 4 6
Closing	27 10 0
Groundnuts August—	
Opening	28 11 0
Highest	29 0 0
Lowest	28 10 6
Closing	28 15 0
Castorseeds September—	
Opening	31 2 0
Highest	31 7 0
Lowest	31 2 0
Closing	31 5 0
Cottonseeds September—	
Opening	20 12 6
Highest	20 14 6
Lowest	20 10 3
Closing	20 14 0

LONDON SILVER

London: April 29.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: April 30.

Following a rise of 14 points on New York cotton futures the local market opened at Rs. 213/8 for Broach J/A delivery and declined to Rs. 211/8 on scattered selling on reports of heavy tenders against Broach A/M contract. At the decline there was active buying by Khelawallahs and prices firmed up. Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 243 and J/A advanced to Rs. 215 while New Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 201. Later on there was scattered selling and Broach J/A declined to Rs. 214. The market was quietly steady.

The market continues in a manipulated state owing to activities of Khelawallans and there being scarcity of tenderable cotton, the market is likely to fluctuate widely.

To-day 22,000 bales were tendered against Broach A/M delivery and it remains to be seen how many bales will pass. Any way, if the passed cotton is to be hedged, it will show heavy loss. The market continues erratic and after advancing to Rs. 215/8 declined to Rs. 213/8. Prices improved to Rs. 215 but again reacted and closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.as.ps.
F G M G Broach—	
April/May 1941	240 0 0
July/August	214 8 0
April/May 1942	199 0 0
Fine M G Oomra—	
May	154 0 0
July	154 8 0
Dec/Janry.	157 0 0
F G M G Bengal—	
May	121 0 0
July	1.2 8 0
Dec/Janry.	125 8 0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: April 30.

	Extra Spl. fine	Sup. Fine	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P	127	125	123	121
M G Punjab	127	125	123	121
M G Rajputana	132	130	128	126
M G Oomra No. 3	159	156	153	...
M G C. P. No. 1	191	188	185	182
M G C. P. No. 2	170	167	164	161
M G Broach No. 2	247	244	241	238
M G Punjab/American	287	284	281	278
M G Surat	366	353	350	347
M G Rajpipla	351	348	345	342
M G Navsari	366	363	360	357

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay: April 30.

Bengal Fine	121/24
Berar	151/55
C. P. 1	185/87
C P. 2	157/63
Khandesh	122/34
Mug.ai	137/40
Broach	241/44
Punjab S G 289F	372/81
Punjab R G 289F	345/53
Punjab R G 4F	2../3/2

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay: April 30.

Wheat September	0 7 6
Linseed September	0 10 6
Groundnut August	3 4 0
Castorseed September	4 0 0
Cottonseed September	2 0 0
Silver 1st settlement	0 10 0
Silver 2nd settlement	1 4 0
Gold 1st settlement	0 6 0
Gold 2nd settlement	0 15 0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay: April 30.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF IND. COTTON In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.	Since 1st Septr. Last year
Khandesh		97,258	52 540
Central India	124	133.871	102.891
Barsi & Nagar	538	107,365	109,157
Hyderabad/GGaorani	56	49,365	45 614
Berar	853	332,284	360,433
Central Provinces		74,662	73 524
Total Oomras	1,150	804,775	694,189
Dholleras	573	75,213	73 708
U.P. Provinces		1.3.6	24 8.0
Rajputana		5,496	30,054
Sind-Punjab	149	483,313	325,291
Broach	4,551	182,044	373 843
Coompta & Dharwar	1,5.3	69,211	25,432
Westerns-Northerns	655	62,578	22 889
Coccanada		239	86
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		2.179	1 326
Total		9.301 1.684 354	1.561,763
Arrived by road to 24th April 1941		278,133	246,387

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1940/41	1939/40
F P Bales.		
Receipts to date 29 4-41	3403000	7299000
Receipts yesterday 29-4-41	14000	8000
Export to date 29-4-41	864000	5867000
Stock at Ports 25-4-41	3363000	2694000
Stock at interior towns do.	2846000	2449000
Stock at Liverpool 25-4-41		
Visible supply 25-4 41		
Quantity in sight 25-4-41	10299000	12735000
Quantity out of sight 25-4-41		

PEPPER & GINGER.

Bombay: April 30.

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.:—

	Rs.as.ps.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	83 8 0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy	83 0 0
Pepper Bhadarva Sud 15 per candy	86 0 0
Ginger bleached ready per cwt	17 8 0
Ginger Vaishakh Sud 15 per cwt	15 4 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay: April 30.

Broach A/M: To-day 22,650. Total 38,400.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay: April 30.

Linseed May	4 15 0
Linseed September	5 2 6
Wheat May	3 14 0
Wheat September	3 15 6

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: April 30.

Yellow metal sheet	Rs. 72/0
Copper sheets	Rs. 79/4
Tone:—Steady.	

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: April 29.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 4 p m
Broach	A/M	248	239 1/2	240 1/2
Broach	J/A	219 1/2	212	212 1/2
Broach	A/M 1942	201 1/2	196 1/2	197
Oomra	May	158 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Oomra	July	158 3/4	153	153
Oomra	D/J	160 3/4	154	154
Bengal	May	126	122	122
Bengal	July	126 1/4	122 1/2	122 1/2
Bengal	D/J	129 1/4	126 1/2	126 1/2

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 195 cent points at 331

Broach J/A below New York July 308 cent points at 331

Broach A/M New below N Y. March 371 cent points at 331

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: April 29.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian Stock:—	£
3 per cent 1948	87 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	99 3/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	77 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	103 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	103 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	112 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	111 1/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	8 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	70
National Bank of India	30 1/2

Wall Street Buying In N. Y. Cotton Market

EXPECTATIONS OF SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PARITY LOANS

Steady Tone With Limited Offerings

BOMBAY, April 30.

Cotton prices on the N. Y. Exchange advanced on Wall-Street and trade buying on expectations of an early enactment of seventy-five per cent parity loans.

Loan cotton redemptions upto April 23 were 1,282,000 bales showing an increase of 89,000 bales since April 11th. This proves that domestic consumption of cotton continues at a record level and before the next crop begins to move there will be further large withdrawals from Government loan stocks. However, political and war developments in Europe will exert more influence over the trend of cotton prices. In the near future the market will take clue from developments of the Farm Bill. As mentioned before the Washington administration is opposed to increased benefit payments and is making all attempts to cut down civil expenditure. The main aim of the Government is defence and it remains to be seen how the House of Representatives records its vote.

The steady flow of loan repossessions is inducing caution as free stock is limited in market but the Government is holding large stocks. The Government is said to be thinking of introducing some form of price control.

Weather for the growing American cotton crop is reported to be warmer which will affect all large scale farm work and at the moment as usual the crop outlook is promising.

On Tuesday the New York cotton market improved on expectations of favourable House action and better tone of stocks and other markets. The market opened steady. Prices advanced on trade covering and Wall-Street buying. There was also New Orleans buying on expectations of 75 per cent parity loans. Prompt stoppage of 30 additional notices absorbed liquidation of nears by leading spot houses.

The New York cotton market opened at a rise of 2 points with July 11 21. There was scattered selling and May declined to 11.13, which was the lowest level. Later on there was increased buying and May advanced to 11.30, which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 13 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 13 points at 11.47c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm with improved buying and closed at a rise of 14 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 pts at 11.15c per lb.

TENDERS OF BROACH COTTON.

BOMBAY, April 30.

To-day 22,050 bales were tendered against Broach A.M. contract.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 11.30+16 (12 57 p.m.); lowest 11.13-01 (10-9 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Market advanced on trade and local buying. Closed steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: April 29.

May	11.27+13
July	11.33+14
October	11.34+13
December	11.36+15
January	11.31+14
March	11.36+16
Middling Spot	11.47+13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

May	11.37+14
July	11.40+15
October	11.43+15
December	11.43+15
January	11.41+16
March	11.42+14
Middling spot	11.15+15

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: April 29.

11 a.m. Call. Noon Call

May	11.22
July	11.23
October	11.33

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York: April 29.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 14 000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain, the Continent and China and Japan are nil.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: April 30.

LONDON:—
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 two months
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 next two months
B. C. RATES:—
T T 1/6 29/32; D D 1/6 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/6 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32
NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T 333 1/4; D D 333 1/4
Banks buying T T 330; D D 328
MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T 303; D D 304
Banks buying T T 297 3/4; D D 296 1/4
JAVA:—
Banks selling T T 55 3/4; D D 56
Banks buying T T 57 1/2; D D 57 3/8
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 81 1/2; D D 81 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/2; D D not quoted
BERNE:—
Banks selling T T 126 3/4; D D 126 3/4
Banks buying T T 131; D D 131
STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T 123; D D 123
Banks buying T T 128; D D 128
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T 158; D D 158
Banks buying T T 155; D D 155
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling T T 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2
Banks buying T T 81 1/2; D D 81 1/2
SHANGHAI:
Banks selling T T 19 3/4; D D 18 3/4
Banks buying T T 17; D D 17
MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T 67.27; D D 66.27
Banks buying T T 63.04; D D 62.04
LISBON:—
Banks selling T T 7.35; D D 7.35
Banks buying T T 7.55; D D 7.55
CROSS RATES:—
London/New York Dol. 4 02 1/2-3 1/2
London/Montreal Dol. 4 43/47
London/Java Glds. 7 58/62
London/Japan Sh 1/2 1/2
London/Berne Fcs. 17.30/40
London/Stockholm K. 16.85/95
Singapore/London Sh. 2/4 5/32-7/32
Hongkong/London Sh 1/3 1/32
Shanghai/London Sh 0/3 11/32.
Mexico/London Pes. 19.5 21 5
Lisbon/London Esc 99 80-100.20
New York/London Dol. 4.03 1/4
JAPAN:—
Bank's buying 60 days st. 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Reserve Bank rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent
1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent.
4 months 3/4 per cent
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York: April 29.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following New York Stock Exchange report:—

	Dollars
Amer Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	31 1/8
Amer For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	16 1/2
Amer For Pow 5 per cent Debs	56 1/2
Electric Bond and Share Common	2 1/4
Electric Bond and Share 5 per cent Pfd	55
Electric Bond and 6 p.c. Share Pfd	58 3/4
Electric Power and Lt 7 p.c. Pfd	33
Columbia Gas and Electric	3
Amer Tel and Tel	152 7/8
Western Union Telegraph	29
New York Central R R	12 1/4
Great Northern Preferred	23 1/4
Union Pacific	77 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	210
Int Tel and Tel 1952 Debs	41
Standard Brands	5 7/8
American Tobacco 'B'	68 1/8
Australia 5 per cent 1955 Loan	58
United States Steel	62 1/4
Bethelehem Steel	70
Republic Steel	18 1/2
Crucible Steel	38
Allieghany Ludlum Steel	21 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 1/4
Chrysler Motors	58
General Motors	38
Socony	9 1/8
Consolidated Oil	5 1/2
Texas Corporation	37 1/2
Chase National Bank	29 1/4
National City Bank of N Y	25 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	27 3/4
Sears Roebuck	68 5/8
Woolworth	28 5/8
Dupont de Nemours	142
National Dairy	12 1/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 30.

2 3/4 per cent 19-8/52 Loan 97
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 94-2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100 4
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 99-6
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 94-1
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102/1
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 107-14
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 101-4
3 per cent War Bonds 104-6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112-8

TAX FREE LOANS.

5 per cent 1965/55 Loan 110-4
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 115
5 per cent 1965 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 107-12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107-8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115-8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON SEEDS

London: April 29.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe 20/10 1/2 April/May quoted

Wheat Barletta Russo 20/10 1/2 April/May quoted

Wheat South Australian 27/9 April/May quoted

SHIPPING NEWS.

Bombay: April 30.

IMPORTS

230 pkgs rayon yarn, 148 pcs C I cisterns, 49 c/s cigarettes, 75 c/s cidar, 262 bags glass bottles, 50 c/s Krushan salt, 49 bdls steel boiler tubes, 947 cts tiles, 215 D/sacks broken tiles, 45 loose sinks, 37 cases pickers, 304 c/s dry gin, 563 c/s cocoa, confery, chocolates provisions, 50 bis wrapping paper, 69 pkgs wireless valves, 83 c/s milk powder, 50 bdls iron boot protectors, 206 c/s spinning machinery, 625 pkgs sewing machry and parts, 351 pkgs dyes and colours, 147 drums chloride of zinc, 337 dms paint, 144 cts earthenware, 56 bls cotton tents, 40 c/s tacks, 78 pkgs cycles and parts, 64 c/s bobbins, 201 pkgs machinery and parts, 45 c/s shuttles, 475 loose pneum M/car outer covers, 248 pcs San. earthenware, 88 rolls floor covering, 37 bdls reed ribs, 344 cases cotton pocgoods, 57 c/s boot polish, 114 pkgs insulated cable, 1800 loose giant covers and tubes, 75 rolls waterproof wrapping paper, 340 bags steel nails, 120 bdls cycle rims, 86 c/s sewing ctn thread on cops, 89 c/s sewing ctn thread on reels, 356 c/s M S angles, 485 bxs tin plates, 60 pcs steel tubes, 1600 c/s beer, 96 c/s wine, 208 c/s brandy, 1595 c/s whisky 848 pkgs window glass, 500 cases bath bricks, 310 D/bags cut nails, 160 bris pitch, 37 bdls blue M S sheets 200 steel cylinders, 68 pkgs bead spacers, 42 bls cycle tyres and tubes, 68 bdls cycle covers and tubes, 69 c/s transparent cellulose wrapping, 477 bags nails, 39 c/s lead plates 237 bdls M S round bars, 394 loose M S round bars, 40 kegs sulphate of copper, 80 bags carbonate of magnesia, 40 sacks wool, 5000 bags soda ash, 55 loose tyres, 42 loose metal bars, 350 ctns accumulators, 90 ctns elect lamps, 41 c/s steel screws, 74 c/s preserves.

EXPORTS

100 bales raw cotton Raghavji Kanji and Co; 300 bales raw cotton R Parsrampuria and Co; 700 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai and Co; 400 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan and Co Ltd; 400 bales raw cotton The Universal Cotton Trading Co; 2067 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 800 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 1280 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 75 bales cotton yarn G Ab Yaffi; 11 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 39 casks w/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 68 bags flea seed D Abraham and Sons; 500 bags cummin seeds D Abraham and Sons; 100 bs raw cotton Hirji Nensey and Co; 450 cases walnuts shelled The East Asiatic Co (India); 100 bales raw cotton The Nissho Co Ltd.

BROACH PLEADER ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent)

BROACH: April 29.

Sjt. Dahyabhai Hirabhai Patel, a member of the local Bar, who was to offer Satyagraha this morning was arrested last night under Sec. 129 (A) of the Defence of India Act.

Sjt. Keshavprasad Ranchhodji Bhagat of Zagdia, who was arrested for offering Satyagraha at Shukaltirtha on the 24th inst., was to-day sentenced to six months' R. I. He was placed in 'C' Class.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: April 29

T T London on New York 4 02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2; Madrid 40.50; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Berne 17.30/17.40; Stockholm 16.85/16.96.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: April 30.

The market opened steady and improved towards the latter half of the session on scattered buying support. Tata Deferreds opened at 1650 and improved to 1675 at which rate they closed. Tata Ordinaries opened at 344 and after touching 349 eased down to 348 at the close. Bombay Dyeings ruled better at 955. Indian Irons were steady at 27/2.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1645) 1650 70 65 75 70 75

Tata Ordinaries (343) 344 4s 47/8 48

Tata Ordinary 348. Tata Deferred 1675, Indian Iron 27/2, Bombay Dyeing 955, Century 345, Central India 263/12. Kohinoor 348/2, Associated Cement 128/8, Bombay Burma 400, Scindia Steam 18/4, Tata Hydro 174/6, Reserve Bank 103, Imperial Bank F P 1520, Central Bank 39/12, Bank of India 137, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 94

RESTRICTED BUSINESS IN LOCAL SUGAR MARKET

Prices Improve On Small Arrivals

Bombay, April 30

Java sugar: Since our last review, local market for ready Java sugar has continued to remain totally uninteresting as there is no local demand for Java sugar owing to sales of Indian sugars at present low prices. There is little interest in Bonded Java sugar or for sugar to arrive or sold per named steamers owing to communal disturbances and prices have naturally declined to some extent due to the absence of demand from Out Ports. As regards forward positions, there is no interest at present and quotations are more or less nominal. This is quite natural in view of the uncertainty of shipments from Java. There are occasional enquiries for some of the Kathiawar Ports for fairly big quantity but owing to want of steamers, business has not been possible even at a higher rate of freight than the Conference quotations which are increased to shi. 50 for Bombay and Colombo and shi. 85 to Busrah and to Baghdad from April 1941 onwards. In the local market there was no turnover during the week between dealers on account of the recent communal disturbances and at the close, tone of the market was quiet.

INDIAN SUGARS

Owing to sudden outbreak of communal disturbances in certain part of the city, the local market has naturally remained unsettled and business has been restricted throughout the week under review. Prices have on the whole shown some further improvement owing to small arrivals, holders preferring to sell gradually their present stocks in anticipation of further advance in present prices as the Syndicate rates for New Crop are comparatively higher and are above the replacing cost. Cawnpore market was in the meantime reported unsettled owing to communal troubles. Locally there was some turnover in Gola for July delivery and business was done for small quantities at Rs. 9/1 to Rs. 9/2 per md. Exchange terms. General opinion amongst dealers is that present prices will not only be maintained but some further advance is not unlikely at least for ready or near deliveries. It was reported that owing to improvement in ready some business was booked both by the Maharashtra Mills at their current limits and also by some of the Cawnpore Mills at the Syndicate limits. Market closed steady.

FOREIGN MARKET

On the New York Terminal market, there was a decline of 2, 1 and 1 points in July, September and December respectively. Java market was reported steady unchanged. It was reported that business is severely handicapped by general scarcity of space to all destinations. Total exports from Java during March were estimated at 71,000 tons which was considered a satisfactory total. Nivas limits for New Assortment to Hongkong and Shanghai have been increased from F. 5.90 to F. 6 and a further increase is not unlikely.

CALCUTTA & KARACHI

There is no interest in Java sugar in Calcutta. In Karachi business in Java sugar is restricted to sales for Out Ports on transhipment terms. As regards Indian sugars Calcutta market was reported steady with an improvement of 2 to 3 annas per md. It was understood that a fair amount of business was done by the Mills at usual selling limits while some grained sugar fetched 1 to 2 annas higher than Syndicate's minimum rates. Karachi market was reported quiet but steady with moderate clearances.

GENERAL

Local market for Java sugar is likely to remain unchanged for the present. As regards forward positions, owing to recent communal troubles in the city and elsewhere, the position is extremely uncertain at the moment and it would not be advisable to enter into any business until the situation is improved.

All-India Weather Report

Poona, April 30

Widespread thundershowers are reported in Kashmir while a few thundershowers occurred along and near north Punjab hills. Observations from many stations in north-east India have not been received. Thunderstorms occurred at a number of stations in Orissa, Mysore, a few stations in Assam, Chota Nagpur, South Konkan and South Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Sonamarg and Dras two inches each; Bangalore one and a half; Balasore, Skardu and Mysore one each; Murree and Cuddapah three quarters; Gopalpur and Srinagar half each; Chaibasa and Gilgit quarter each.

The temperatures have fallen in the North-West Frontier and the Punjab, but are still markedly above normal over these regions.

Forecast until first evening: Thundershowers may be fairly widespread in Assam and local in the southern half of the peninsula. A few thundershowers may also occur in Kashmir, a few thunderstorms in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east Central Provinces and north Madras coast. There will be no large change in temperatures.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30th April 1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.060 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.4 deg.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 91.2 deg. (1.9 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 79.4 deg. (2.2 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hr.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 205 mls.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 30/4/1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.1 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

DENABANK

MATHERAN SUB-OFFICE.

In response to the request of the Matheran Hill Station Municipality, Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., will open a Sub-office at Matheran, in the Municipal Kapadia Market, on 1st May, 1941. The Sub-office will transact business upto the end of the Summer Season, i.e. upto 15th June, 1941.

Small Rally In Share Bazar

CESSATION OF LIQUIDATION

Steady Tone But Business Restricted

Bombay: April 30.

The local Share Bazar being unduly depressed, the Exchange authorities have demanded statements of open business from members. In this connection it will be difficult to trace out the members who have violated rules as the lists will not show actual position of each client and the collective position may hide short sales. Moreover short sales allowed against actual deliveries taken after the last crisis will be difficult to trace and to us it appears nothing beyond an indirect warning to members. The imperative need is to call for different statements of purchases of clients and short sales allowed against certain shares. Unless this is done the market will not return to normal state.

Moreover when forward trading commences under restrictions we anticipated artificial state and with a change in general sentiment it would be difficult to find buyers Recently there had been a continuous rush of sellers and those who bought in a declining market were forced to liquidate on further declines as the market failed to show any resisting level.

The local market opened to-day at 1 p.m with a steady tone. There was scattered buy-

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay: April 30.

Bombay Dyeing (972/8) 985 980 991 995
Century (348) 355 357 355 356
Central India (269) 271 274 277
Kohinoor (356) 361 360 372 369
New Great (345) 352 351 358
Simplex (91/8) 93 94/8
Swadeshi (255) 258 255 260 259
Associated Cement (131/12) 133 132/8 133/8
Andhra (1885) 1885
Tramway Ordinary (136) 136
Tata Hydro (180) 180
Tata Power (1512/8) 1515 1565 1560 1565 1555
Tata Steel Defd (1695) 1720 1710 1725 1722
Tata Steel Ordinary (346) 350 349 351 352
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (145/12) 146/4
Beilapur (199/8) 199 197
Bombay Steam (308) 304
Bombay Burma (392/8) 397 405 417

ing and with absence of sellers the market displayed improved tone although improvement was not impressive.

Steel and Rail stocks improved as a result of the settlement of the coal strike, but the Wall-Street market quietened down slightly under best as bearishness and tax developments were not completely forgotten while caution was increased by disclosure that the administration was considering asking the legislation to provide for price fixing power. U. S. Steel shares closed unchanged at 62 1/4 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares declined 1/4 at 23 1/4 dollars.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened to-day at Rs. 1720 and after declining to Rs. 1710 improved to Rs. 1725. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 350 and after declining to Rs. 349 advanced to Rs. 351. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 985 and were quiet at Rs. 981. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 397 and improved to Rs. 407. The market was steady and towards the close Tata Steel Defds stood at Rs. 1725 and Ordinary shares at Rs. 350, while Bombay Dyeings changed hands at Rs. 990.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bomb

NEW YORK COTTON 17 POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1941

New York, April 30

Previous closing	11.33
To-day's opening	11.36
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	11 50
Difference	+17

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 242 8
Broach July/August	Rs. 217-0
Broach April/May 1942	Rs. 2.1 8

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 30

On the New York cotton exchange July position opened three points higher at 11.36 on broader outside influence and optimistic forecasts of administrations attitude on future farm aid. A steady tone was maintained with sporadic buying enquiry.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton :—

May (11.18/17) 11.31/31
July (11.22/21) 11.36/36
October (11.20/20) 11.38/39

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, April 30

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta April/May (£18 9/16 quoted £18 9/16 quoted
Linseed La Plata May (£11 3/4 quoted) £11 3/4 quoted
Groundnuts Coromandal April/May (£17 1/4 quoted) £17 1/4 quoted

JUTES

Dundee April (£47) £47
Lightning April (£43) £43

RUBBER

Spot (14 1/8d paid and value) 14d value
Forward July/September (14 1/8d paid and sellers) 13 7/8d paid and value

LONDON METALS

Tin (£269 1/4 buyers; £269 1/2 sellers. Steady) £269 1/4 buyers; £269 1/2 sellers.
Electrolytic Copper (£52) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

YARN MARKET UNSETTLED AND DISORGANISED

Turnover At Standstill

Bombay, April 30

Owing to sudden outbreak of communal disturbances in certain parts of the City, the yarn market has remained very unsettled and disorganised throughout the week under review and turnover has been almost at a standstill. It is but natural that the local dealers are much perturbed regarding the safety of their person and property and also of the person and property of several of their employees working in the market and in the disturbed condition prevailing round about them no business can be possible to be transacted at the moment so long as the situation does not become normal. Reports from the consuming districts all over the country are also not reassuring inasmuch as communal tension prevails in several important up-country centres and fears have been constantly entertained regarding the outbreak of the disturbances any moment. In such tense atmosphere it is not surprising that the turnover in many parts of the country has been considerably reduced and constant nervousness prevails in yarn market as well as in other markets in many parts of this vast country. In such circumstances no free Trading is possible and correct prices cannot be definitely ascertained. Reports from Northern India are also not satisfactory inasmuch as the entire Trading community is on the eve of declaring a general hartal if the Punjab Government do not show any inclination to yield to the demand of the Trade regarding satisfactory modifications in the Sale Tax, Produce Tax and other taxes imposed by the Government. As regards Southern Indian markets, business continues to remain comparatively satisfactory but prices have declined to some extent in Indian yarns owing to absence of satisfactory demand from the consuming districts. As regards Calcutta reports go to show that the communal tension in Dacca in Narayanganj has been showing gradual improvement and confidence is getting restored day by day. It is expected that business turnover will show some improvement in the Bengal markets during the next few days. As regards export markets, the difficulty regarding shipping tonnage is increasing almost every day and in spite of enquiries from several Overseas markets no shipping is possible for the last several weeks. The cotton market has shown further improvement probably due to the recent squeeze by some of the Bull operators. Future tendency of the market remains uncertain.

English Yarns: No business has been possible in this class of yarns due to the War.

JAPANESE & SHANGHAI YARNS

Turnover in this class of yarns has also been seriously affected owing to the communal disturbances and prices have naturally declined due to the absence of satisfactory demand from the consuming centres. Speculative transactions in Mercerised yarns have also considerably reduced and fresh forward business with Japan is practically nil during the week. Arrivals by the incoming steamers are limited but the market has remained rather unsettled with an uncertain tendency at the close. Exchange has remained unchanged.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

As a result of continued absence of satisfactory demand from the Northern markets due to the agitation by the Trade against the inequitous taxes imposed by the Punjab Government and also due to uneasiness in the local market, turnover in this class of yarns has continued to remain very limited. Even the local mills have not made any fresh purchases during the week. Fresh forward business with Japan is very negligable owing to much higher replacing costs at present. Future course of the market remains uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., has been naturally restricted on account of recent communal trouble but prices have shown some further improvement owing to sudden and sharp advance in cotton prices probably as a result of squeeze by the Bull operators. At the close there has been an improvement to the extent of about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per bale in 20 1/2s whereas 10 1/2s is more or less neglected. Future outlook remains uncertain.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Restricted Trading

CALCUTTA, April 30

There was not much change in the market conditions to-day and the volume of business was limited. Jutes, Coals, Teas and Cottons were about last prices. Government securities kept quiet but steady. Speculative stocks showed some improvement.

Government securities: 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 101/10; 3 1/2 per cent G P 94/1; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 107/9; 3 per cent U P 1952 97/8 small lot.

Reserve Bank 101/12.

Howrah Amta Railway 90 small lots; New Victoria ord 1/15; do pref 5/6.

Coals: Bengal 141; Burra Dhemo 3/6; Central Kurkend 13/2; Jainty Central 1/4; Equitable 33/6; New Beerbhoom 13/8; Union 39/4.

Jutes: Anglo India 297/8 small lots; Budge Budge 322; Birla 25/12; Champdany 150/8 small lot; Chitavalsah 8/13; Delta 357/8; Fort Gloster 445 small lot; Gourepore 637; Hooghly 58/8; Howrah 48/4; Hukumchand ord 8/4 small lot; do pref 115 small lot; Kamarhatty 435; Kanknarrah 334; Naskarpara 15/1 c div; Nellimarla 7/10; Northbrook Pref 145; Orient 168; Reliance 52; Union 345.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 4; Consolidated Tin 1/12; Indian Copper 1/13; Alkali and Chemical pref 120; Braithwaite and Co 8/12; Burn and Co ord 347/8; Hukumchand Steel ord 10/13; do defd 2/1; Indian Iron and Steel 27/4; Indian Malleable Casting defd 2/2; Indian St. Wagon ord 58; National Iron and Steel 7/12; Steel Corpn ord 16/6; do pref 115; Associated Hotel Pref 87; B I Corpn ord 3/13; Dunlop Rubber ord 39; do second pref 115; Indian Cables 18/5; British Burma Petrol 3/1; Indo-Burma Petrol ord 98 ex div; Mysore Paper 13 odd lot; Orient Paper ord 11/1; do new pref 103; Star Paper ord 9/12 ct; Titaghur Paper ord 15/14; do second pref 114/8; Humayun Property defd annas 14; Kuala Sidim Rubber dol 2,32 1/2 cts ct.

Sugars: Buland 15/10 Carew and Co ord 8/12; Cawnpore 15/14; Champaran 12 odd lot; Dyer Meakin (Burma) 88.

Teas: Gielle 9/12; Hanuqua 9/9; Hasimara 41/12.

Debentures: 4 per cent 1943 Calcutta Port Trust 103/4 small lots.—A.P.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 30

Previous closing	4.03 1/4
To-day's opening	4.03 1/4

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 30

Previous closing	4 02 1/2 to 4 03 1/2
To day's opening	4 02 1/2 to 4 03 1/2
To day's closing	4 02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T T LONDON ON PARIS

London, April 30

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 30

London Exchange opened with the sterling/dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50, which is officially fixed rate.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON SILVER

London, April 30

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

LONDON GOLD

London, April 30

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted.
New York on Milan not quoted.
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/32 to 0-3 11/32) 0-3 1/32 to 0-3 11/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, April 30

There was no trading during the night session.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 25th day of April 1941.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	13,47,93,000
Notes in circulation :—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	249,26,84,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	17,65,07,000
Total Notes issued	280,59,84,000
Total Liabilities	280,59,84,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 54.603 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000
(b) Held outside India	...
Sterling Securities	108,79,95 000
Total of A.	153,21,38.000
B. Rupee Coin	36,06,42,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	91,32,04,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	280,59,84,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 25th April, 1941.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	4,00,00,000
Deposits :—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Government of India	5,16,61,000
(2) Government of Burma	3,39,69,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	5,44,59,000
(b) Banks	28,40,60,000
(c) Others	6,27,97,000
Bills Payable	72,81,000
Other Liabilities	4,14,41,000
Rupees	63,56,18,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes :—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	13,25,21,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	22,72,000
Rupee Coin	7,69,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,04,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	94,90,000
Balances held abroad*	28,73,06,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	11,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	4,75,000
Investments	7,84,93,000
Other Assets	1,38,88,000
Rupees	63,56,18,000

*Includes Cash and Short Term Securities.

COLOMBO MARKET

COLOMBO, April 30

Rubber: 59 both sheet and crepe. Yesterday's closing 58 1/4 sheet, 58 1/2 crepe. Copra 24.50, Cocoanut oil f.o.b. 180.00 nominal.—A.P.

Probables For Ten Thousand Guineas

LONDON, April 30

The following are the probables with Jockeys for the Thousand Guineas to be run on May 1:—

Keystone (Gordon Richards) Shrimpsauce (Elliott) Rubina (Kirby) Dancingtime (Perryman) Norma (Beary) Beausite (H. Ragg) Samanga (Jones) Turkama (Evans) Vercy (E. Smith) Thela (Gomez) Booklet (Beasley).

There are no jockeys for Miss Steadfast and Frenchkin.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, April 30

The New York Stock Exchange opening rates:—

General Motors dol 38
Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted
U S Steel Common dol 52 1/2
U S Steel Preference dol 119 7/8

3 1/2 P.C. STERLING LOAN

London, April 30

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 30

London Stock Exchange closed quiet.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London, April 30

5 per cent 1958/68 (£104 5/8) £104 5/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£77 1/4) £77 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 3/4) £104 1/8
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99) £99
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 3/8) £112 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 1/8) £103 3/8
New War Loan (£100 3/8) £100 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/8) £111 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (11-0) 10-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (31-1 1/2) 31-4 1/2
Hydro Electric No dealings.
Electric Music Industry (7-4 1/2) 7-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (17-1 1/2) 17-3
Imperial Chemicals (29-3) 29-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (46-9) 47 6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates (£50) £49 1/2
Dundee Rubber (32-3) 32-3
Unilever Ordinary (20-0) 20-3
Ford Motors (17-7 1/2) 17-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£63 1/2) £61 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (83-9) 83-9
Carreas 'A' (£3 3/4) £3 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (90-0) 90 0
P and O Def (22-4 1/2) 22 6
Distillers (63-0) 63-0
Bredfords Dye (3 3) 3-3
British Celanese (3-7 1/2) 3-7 1/2
J and P Coates (28-7 1/2) 28 10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (29-0) 29-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2 6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (14-7 1/2) 14 7/8
Inter Nickel Ordinary (dol 40 1/8) dol 40
Indian Iron (42-6) 41-3

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-0) 18-0
Donaro Tea (28-6) 28 6
Empire of India (21-3) 20-7 1/2

JUTE

Barnagore (£7) £7

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (13 10 1/2) 13-10 1/2
Guia Kelampong (15-0) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24 9) 24-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (17-6) 17-6
Burma Corporation (6 7 1/2) 6-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£7) £7
East Rand Properties (40-0) 40-0
Rand Mines (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£11 3/4) £11 3/4
Associated Portland Cement (48 9) 48-9
Trinidad Leasehold (54-4 1/2) 77-0
Sub Nigel (£7 1/8) £7 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (20-7 1/2) 20 7 1/2
Union Corporation (£6 3/4) £6 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2
Anglo-India (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Burma Oil (45-0) 45-0
Mexican Eagle (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Shell Transport (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£16) £16

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£32) £32
London Midland Ordinary (£12) £12
London North Eastern Def (£1 1/4) £1 1/2
London Southern Def (£9 3/8) £9 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£123) £123
London Transport 'C' (£30) £30

MARDAS UNITED CLUB GOLD CUP HOCKEY

MADRAS, April 30.

Two quarter final matches were played this afternoon in the Madras United Club Gold Cup Hockey tournament.

In the first match the Ferozepore District Hockey Association outplayed their opponents, the Egmore Recreation Club, in every department of the game and beat them by five goals to nothing.

The winners took things rather easy.

Throughout the first half, Ferozepore had the better of the exchanges, but their opponents crowding in the circle prevented them from scoring.

Ferozepore maintaining heavy pressure broke through and Dhyanchand opened their score close on the interval.

Within a few minutes after resumption, Dhyanchand scored twice in quick succession.

Rashid next converted a corner and Mukhtar completed the tally.

In the other match, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Sports Club "A" beat the Muslim United Club by two goals to nil.

Ferozepore meet the M. and S. M. Railway in the semi-final on Friday.—A. P.

NADKARNI CUP

The Hon. Secretary, Western India Football Association, Ltd., writes:—

Below is a final list of fixtures in Nadkarni Cup:

Saturday, May 3: 5-30 p.m. Y. M. C. A. v. Winners of Georgian Sporting Association, or, W. I. A. A. Sports Club.

Sunday, May 4: 5-30 p.m. St. Francis Sports Club v. Central Bank S. C.

Monday, May 5: 5-30 p.m. Exhibition Game, R.A.M.C. v. Garrison Military Police.

Tuesday, May 6: 5-30 p.m. 1st Semi-final. (Bottom Half).

Wednesday, May 7: 5-30 p.m. Second Semi-final. (Top Half).

Thursday, May 8: 5-30 p.m. Exhibition Game.

Friday, May 9: 5-30 p.m. Exhibition Game.

Saturday, May 10: 5-30 p.m. Final.

In the event of drawn games during the ensuing week, the Exhibition games will be cancelled accordingly. Intimation of this will be given to those teams remaining in the Tournament. Mrs. J. C. Maitra, will present the Cups and Souvenirs at the conclusion of the game.

SINGAPORE, April 29.

Servicemen in Singapore now have their own golf course, thanks to the kindness of the Governor, Sir Shenton Thomas. He has allowed them the use of the nine-hole course in the domain of Government House.—A.P.

ALIGARH, April 29.—Dr. Ziad-Din Ahmad on returning from Ajmer assumed the office of Vice-Chancellor. It is understood that he is severing his connection from most of the committees outside Aligarh so that he may be free to devote himself to the affairs of the University.—A. P.

LAMBERT SIMNEL ANNEXES TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS

LONDON, April 30.

The Two-thousand Guineas Stakes run at Newmarket to-day resulted as follows:—

LAMBERT SIMNEL (ELLIOTT) 1
MOROGORO (H. WRAGG) ... 2
SUNCASTLE (BEASLEY) ... 3

Won by two lengths, one and half lengths separated the second and third. Time one minute forty-two and three-fifth seconds.

The second wartime Turf Classic of the season opened with a surprise when the Duke of Westminster's outside 'Lambert Simnel' ridden by Charlie Elliott resisted a terrific finishing burst in the last uphill furlong to beat Maharani Saheba of Kolhapur's Morogoro by two lengths.

Lord Portal's Suncastle which was greatly fancied in many quarters to win the Derby was the third, a further one and half lengths behind.

Lambert Simnel went ahead at the halfway stage of what is considered as one of the most gruelling mile courses and held the lead until the finish, covering the distance in one minute forty-two and three-fifths seconds.

It was Elliott's fourth 2,000 guineas success and he repeated the victory of last year on the French colt 'Djebel'.

Betting:—10/1 Lambert Simnel 100/30, Morogoro 100/7, Suncastle.

Owen Tudor, ridden by the champion Gordon Richards started favourite at 11/4 and finished fifth.

In 2,000 guineas runners, Mullinu rode Sunray. Derby Star did not run.

Templeman trained Lambert Simnel.—Reuter.

The Government of Bombay has directed that the Telugu Munurvar community shou'd be classified as "Intermediate" for the purposes of the Bombay Primary Education Act, other educational privileges, and representation on local bodies.

BEIGHTON HOKCEY CUP

BHOPAL WANDERERS ENTER FINAL

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY (A) BEATEN BY ONE GOAL TO NIL

CALCUTTA, April 30.

In the Beighton Hockey Cup semi-final to-day Bhopal Wanderers (holders) beat B. N. R. (A) by one goal to nil.

The Bhopal Wanderers, the holders, entered the final of the Beighton Cup Hockey Tournament this evening by defeating the Bengal-Nagpur Railway "A" on the Calcutta ground by one goal to nil.

The match did not produce a high standard of hockey, nor were there many exciting moments. The defences of both sides prevailed over the attack. In spite of paying as well as they could, the forwards of neither side could get the better of the defenders.

Bhopal deserved their victory which they won in the second half. Zahoor, the inside-left, scored the all important goal in the thirteenth minute. The Railway were pegging away for the equaliser which never came till the final whistle was sounded. Bhopal now meets the winners of Delhi Younand Bhagwant Club in the final.

TEAMS:—(Bhopal)—Moshin; Ismail and Faqrook; Aslam Khan Bunny Khan and Taffah; Nazirulla, Badruddin, Shakoor, Zahoor and Din Shah.

B. N. R. "A":—Cummensky; O. Tapsell and I. Meade; James, M. Gallabardy, and J. Gallabardy; M. Hill, A. Hill, Deefholts, R. Carr and Lennon.—A. P.

Calcutta League Champions Win

NEW DELHI, April 30.

The Mohamedan Sporting, the Calcutta League Champions, won the Delhi Football Association Shield Tournament, by defeating the Delhi Union Football Club by three goals to nil.—A. P.

BRITISH POSITION IN E. MEDITERRANEAN

LONDON, April 30.

"The English position in the Eastern Mediterranean remains stable," said the Moscow wireless to-night, commenting that the Greek position had not affected our ability to protect the Suez approaches from naval bases in Cyprus, Crete and Alexandria.

"An attack against Egypt through the Western Desert continues to be a subject of enormous difficulties."—Reuter.

Security Prisoner To Be Released

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The 'United Press' learns that the Government of Bengal have ordered the immediate release of Mr. Tejeshchandra Ghosh, a security prisoner in Hijli jail.—United Press.

Dismissed With Costs

The suit filed by Mr. Edward Crossy Pereira before Mr. Justice Kania of the Bombay High Court, against the Fairdeal Corporation, Ltd., seeking to restrain the defendants from selling in Bombay any medical preparations under the name of "Recto-Serol" on the ground that the sale would deceive the public into believing that they were buying what the plaintiff used to sell—"Recto-Serol"—belonging to his firm the Continental Drug Co., was dismissed with costs.

BR. TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM GREECE

(Continued from Page 1)

the south coast of the Peloponnesus, but there is no confirmation of this report nor any indication where the coast has been reached.—Reuter.

45,000 TROOPS EVACUATED

It is authoritatively stated that of the 60,000 British troops in Greece at least 45,000 have already been successfully evacuated.—Reuter.

Withdrawal Continuing Satisfactorily

In the actual fighting in Greece, the total British casualties killed or wounded were 3,000 it is authoritatively learned.

CAIRO:—It is officially stated that British withdrawal in Greece is continuing satisfactorily.

GREEK LABOUR'S MANIFESTO TO WORLD WORKERS

CANEA, April 30.

"The struggle is hard but victory is certain", declares M. Dimitratos, Secretary-General of the National Labour Confederation of Greece, in a manifesto issued in Crete for Labour Day.

The manifesto says "workers of Great Britain and other Allied countries, we make a vow that May first 1942 will mark, with the end of the frightful carnage, the triumph of moral forces and social justice."

Addressing himself to the workers of subjugated Greece, M. Dimitratos promises: We will remain trusty soldiers in the fight for your national and social emancipation. The manifesto is also addressed to workers in America, Russia and all Neutral countries to whom M. Dimitratos says "It is in you that we place our trust during this implacable struggle."—Reuter.

On All Fronts

CAIRO:—A British G. H. Q "communique" announces: — "Greece:—Withdrawal of our troops is continuing satisfactorily.

LIBYA AND TOBRUK:—No change in the situation.

SOLLUM:—Patrol activities are continuing.

Sokota Captured

ABYSSINIA:—Units of Sudan Defence captured Sokota on Sunday last inflicting many casualties on the enemy.

A further 515 prisoners were taken of whom 400 colonial troops immediately volunteered to enter the Emperor's service.

In all other areas, activities of our own troops and patriot forces continue steadily to clear the country of isolated detachments."—Reuter.

Italians Take Over Yugoslav Steamer

SHANGHAI.—April 30

Italian flag was on Tuesday flying on the Yugoslav steamer "Tomislav". The Italians now regard her as part of the Lloyd Triestino merchant fleet and the Italian marines and Chinese customs guards have now left the vessel.

The Japanese authorities decline to say whether this is the promised "settlement." The British authorities declare that they cannot regard it as a satisfactory settlement. The "Tomislav" was under charter to the Australian Wheat Board.—Reuter.

Satyagraha

FORTNIGHT'S SUSPENSION IN BENARES

BENARES, April 30.

It is understood that Satyagraha will be suspended in Benares from May 1st to 15th under Mahatma Gandhi's instructions.—A. P.

Two Congress Members Resign

CAWNPORE, April 30.

The resignations of Mr. Raghubir Dayal Bhatt and Mr. Badri Prasad Tripathy, Congress members of the Cawnpore Municipal Board, have been accepted by the local Government.

They resigned their membership of the board at the instance of the Provincial Congress Committee. A. P.

SATYAGRAHA IN PUNJAB

Provincial Congress Chief Confers With Gandhiji

WARDHA, April 30.

Mian Iftikaruddin, President of the Punjab P.C.C., saw Mahatma Gandhi to-day and had a long talk with him lasting about three hours.

It is understood that the discussions centred round the Satyagraha movement in the Punjab, the Hindu-Muslim problem and the recent outbreaks of communal clashes in various parts of the country and what steps should be taken to bring about communal harmony. Dr. Rajendra Prasad also participated in the discussions.—A. P.

Convictions In The Punjab

LAHORE, April 30.

Following convictions are reported in connection with the Congress Satyagraha in the Punjab:—

LYALLPUR:—Mr. Gurubhan Rai, sentenced to nine months' R. I. and fined Rs. 150; Lala Nihal Chand, Member of the P. C. C., one year R. I. and fined Rs. 100; Des Raj, nine months' R. I. and Rs. 50.

MULTAN:—Chandra Ram, 18 months' R. I.

AMBALA:—Chowdhuri Kundan Singh, President Bihta Congress Committee, six months' R. I. and fined Rs. 25; Sardar Kartar Singh, six months' R. I. and Rs. 25.

SARGODHA:—Rulpal Bhatia, 18 months' R. I.—A. P.

Bellary Satyagrahi At Wardha

WARDHA, April 30.

Six Satyagrahis from Bellary District, after covering about 500 miles on foot, visited Sewagram to-day. They later left for Nagpur "en route" to Delhi.—A. P.

Educationist Arrested

LUCKNOW, April 30.

Dr. Alim, Professor of Lucknow University, was arrested to-day under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

Nihal Singh & Nand Lal Jailed

SHIKHUPURA, April 30.

Sardar Nihal Singh, President of the Shikhupura Congress Committee, and Dr. Nandlal, President of the Merchants' Association and Treasurer of the City Congress Committee, have been convicted and sentenced to six months' R. I. each under the Defence of India Act.—A. P.

18 Months' R. I. For Krishen Gopal Dutt

LAHORE, April 30.

Chaudhri Krishen Gopal Dutt, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly, who was recently released on the expiry of his reduced term of imprisonment, was sentenced to-day to 18 months' R. I. under the Defence of India Rules for delivering an alleged objectionable speech in Lahore on April 13.

Chaudhri Krishen Gopal Dutt did not take part in the proceedings. He was placed in "A" class.—A. P.

Nine Months' R. I.

JULLUNDUR, April 30.

Pandit Mool Raj Sharma, Member of the Provincial Congress Committee, who was arrested today before he could offer Satyagraha, was convicted by the Additional District Magistate, Jullundur, under the Defence of India Rules and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and a fine of Rupees 200.

He was recommended "B" class.

Didar Singh, another Satyagrahi was convicted and sentenced to one year rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. three-hundred or in default six months more for offering Satyagraha at Banga —A. P.

TURKISH GOVT.'S FOREIGN POLICY

Parliamentary Group's Unanimous Approval

VICHY, April 30.

The parliamentary group of the Turkish Government party unanimously approved of the Turkish Cabinet's policy after hearing a statement by the Foreign Minister M. Sarajoglu on foreign policy, according to an official "communique" issued in Ankara.

The "communique" is quoted in an Ankara telegram received here. It says, M. Sarajoglu answered several questions and the questioner declared himself satisfied with the information furnished.—Reuter.

Turks Convinced About Ultimate British Victory

ISTANBUL, April 30.

"The Turks too are convinced that Britain will finally win the war and Mr. Churchill's speech further fortifies their conviction," says the newspaper "Yenisabar" commenting on Mr. Churchill's broadcast.

The newspaper praises Mr. Churchill's frank admission of Britain's weaknesses and the serious repercussions of the military situation, but expresses the belief that Britain will react vigorously.

The newspaper "Vatan" says, "Mr. Churchill has drawn a dark picture of the situation, but hopeful points shine ever more brightly in the darkness.—Reuter.

American Army For Trinidad

NEW YORK, April 30.

An United States Army Transport with an undisclosed number of troops aboard left for Trinidad. The complement included infantry, artillery and miscellaneous service detachment.—Reuter.

British Labour's May Day Appeal To German Workers

LONDON, April 30.

"By action of your rulers, whose insane ambitions and lust for power now dominate the Reich, blood is flowing in torrents over nearly all the world", says the British National Council of Labour's May Day manifesto. "To you, the German workers this call comes as a challenge and an appeal from your fellow workers in other lands who have seen their rights and liberties trampled underfoot, have become slaves driven by hunger and savage coercion to obey their masters—and yours.—Reuter.

SPECIAL POLICE IN 24 PARGANAS

CALCUTTA, April 30.

An additional police force has been quartered in fourteen villages under the Haroa Police Station in the Bashirhat Sub-Division of the District of twenty-four Parganas.

The Government have found the area to be in a disturbed state, and "the conduct of the inhabitants thereof has rendered it expedient to increase the number of police therein." The cost of the additional police force will be borne by the inhabitants of the locality, subject to any orders which may be passed exempting any person or class or section of the inhabitants.—A. P.

Prof. Bari Sees Khan Brothers

PESHAWAR, April 29.

Professor Abdul Bari, the Bihar Congress Leader, who is on a visit to the Frontier, again saw Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan yesterday at the latter's village home at Panerak, north of Peshawar

The Professor yesterday was the guest of Khan Ali Gul Khan, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee. He also met a number of leaders, including Dr. Khan Sahib with whom he spent a good part of the day.—A. P.

Madras Convictions

MADRAS, April 30.

Fourteen Congressmen were convicted to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules for shouting anti-war slogans in different parts of the city. They were each sentenced to one month's R. I.—A. P.

Convictions Under Defence Of India Act

AMRITSAR, April 30.

Shrimati Vidyavati Seth and Shrimati Bhagwanti were convicted to-day by the Additional District Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules and sentenced to nine months' simple imprisonment each. Both of them pleaded guilty to the charge and refused to offer defence.

L. Sita Ram, Secretary of Sugar Brokers' Association, who had given notice of his intention to offer Satyagraha to-morrow, was arrested to-day under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Family Ceremonies

There's no need to let your business keep you away from your family when a wedding or other important occasion calls you. Flying reduces travel time in India to a matter of a few hours. And you save time at each end of the journey, too, because you land cool and unruffled from your comfortable armchair, far above the dust and heat. Tata staff look after every detail for you, so that you travel without effort.

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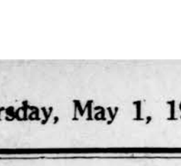
TATA AIR LINES

Flying Hours

ROUTE 1 (Southern Section): 4 services a week both ways.



ROUTE 1 (Northern Section): BOMBAY—AHMEDABAD—BHUJ — KARACHI 5½ flying hours. 4 services a week both ways.

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IT PAYS TO FLY IN INDIA

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 5, 1997
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 3, 1360
Parsi: Avan 29, 1310
Hightide: 2-09, 15-00
Lowtide: 8-06, 20-58
Sunrise: 6h. 12m.
Sunset: 7h. 1m

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MATUNGA—A public study class will be held at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at Putla House, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga on the subject of "Manas".

ARYA KREEDA MANDAL, THANA—The opening ceremony of the Summer classes for physical education under the auspices of the Arya Kreeda Mandal will be held to-day (Thursday) under the presidentship of Sjt. Nanasaheb Deodhekar.

B. E. S. T. DANCE POSTPONED—Owing to the prevailing disturbances in the City and the Curfew Orders, the dance in aid of the War Gifts Fund which was fixed for May 3rd, at the Colaba Bus Garage, has been postponed.

SHARADA VIJAYA KANNADA FREE NIGHT SCHOOL—This school is kept closed for one month on account of Summer Vacations as well as the present serious conditions of the Bombay City

L. S. G. D. CLASSES—On account of the present communal tension in Bombay and Ahmedabad, it is decided that the L. S. G. D. Classes in Bombay and Ahmedabad will commence on Monday, the 12th May 1941 and Thursday, the 15th May 1941 respectively, instead of 1st May 1941 as previously notified. Poona L. S. G. D. Classes will however commence on 1st May 1941 as usual.

SHREE SHIVAJI JAYANTI—Under the auspices of Shree Gauraksha League, the Shree Shivaji Maharaj's Jayanti was celebrated on Monday at Ghatkopar in the Congress Camp. Several speakers, including Sjt. Haridas Mulji, made short speeches, emphasizing the preservation of cattle, (especially cows), in India, ending with the remark that even Mahatma Gandhi was entirely in favour of this move—of preserving India's cattlewealth.

After a Bhajan-Kirtan performance, the meeting terminated.

TOPICAL MARATHI SERIES IN RADIO—On Friday at 7 p.m. Dr. R. N. Dandekar who was in Germany for sometime just prior to the outbreak of war, will start a new series of Marathi talks, "I was in Germany". The object of the series is to give the Indian public an insight into the minds of various sections of the German public, what their attitudes were towards war on the eve of it and how they are driven by some psychological miracle to seal their own doom.

Arya Samaj Relief

The Volunteers of the Arya Veera Dal, Fort Arya Samaj, are rendering help to the victims of the present riots. They have already rescued many Hindu families from the Mahomedan localities to places of safety. Since the outbreak of the riot, the volunteers are placed at the Victoria Terminus to direct the passengers coming to Bombay from out stations to take a safer route to their respective destinations. Those passengers who cannot go to their residence owing to Curfew order are either asked to wait in the Station Waiting room till day break or given shelter in the Samaj Mandir at nights where arrangements for food are also made.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Down Argentine Way" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Maryland" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Come, Live With Me" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Sea Hawk". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Kit Carson" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan". At 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Radhika" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 3-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 3-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi". Daily at 3-30 p.m.
EROS—"Kitty Foyle" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Dushman" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 8-45 p.m.

Hindu Sabha Relief Committee

The emergency office of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha which has been opened in Kalbadevi near Cotton Exchange Building has started working zealously under the guidance of Raja Narayanlal Bansilal, Rao Bahadur Bole and Dr. Savarkar. A new telephone has been installed in, the number of which is 30461. Every possible help is given in matters legal and rescuing. Volunteers are deputed on various stations and wharfs. A lorry is kept for relief work. All donations should be sent to Raja Narayanlal Bansilal, the Treasurer, B. P. H. Sabha, 203 Kalbadevi.

REMOVED TO SAFER AREA

On the 28th and 29th instant about 25 families were removed to safer area and were given necessary facilities for going to Surat, Akola, etc. Six dead bodies were removed to the cemetery and funerals were performed. More than 40 missing people have been traced. More than 50 people have been released on bail. For help 'Phone to 27538, Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi.

SHANKAR JAYANTI AT MATUNGA—The following is the programme for to-day (Thursday): 5 to 6 p.m. Lecture in Tamil by Shiromani Shree C. G. Narayana Shastri on "Shree Sankara Vijaya". 8 to 9 p.m. Lecture in Gujarati by Pandit Shree Haragovinda Shastri (of Vasanji Manji Sanskrit College) on "The Philosophy of Shree Shankara." 9 p.m. Lecture in English by His Holiness Jagadguru on "Dynamic Hinduism" (continued) (with special reference to the Incarnation of the Lord Shree Shankara and His Life and Work as Shree Shankara Bhagavatpadacharya).

RAMANUJA JAYANTI—It is proposed to celebrate the Jayanti of Sri Bhagavad Ramanujacharya from 1st May to 4th May 1941 at No. 12, Moti Building, Telang Road, Matunga, (G. I. P.), under the guidance of Sri. U. Ve. Vidhwan Anantacharier Swami (Managing Editor, Sree Vedantha Deepika). Details of programme: Daily from 1st May to 3rd May. 7-30 to 8-30 a.m. Aradhanam and Prabhanda Parayanam. 7-30 to 10 p.m. Prabhanda Parayana. Sunday, 4th May, 8 a.m. Sathumarai. 4 p.m. Lectures on "The life and teachings of Sri Bhagavad Ramanujacharya."

SHANKAR JAYANTI AT KHAR—The Jayanti of Acharya Shree Shankara will be celebrated at the Ramakrishna Mission Hall, Khar Road, to-day (Thursday) at 8-15 p.m. Prof. V. G. Rao of Elphinstone College, Prof. P. M. Trivedi of Wilson College, Swami Sambuddhananda and others will address the audience. There will be speeches in English, Hindi, Marathi and Gujarati.

POONA MILL STRIKE

Management's Statement

POONA, April 30.

The management of the Raja Bahadur Motilal Mill, Poona, has issued a statement explaining the whole position with regard to the strike:—

The statement says that some of the employees of the mill made an application for dearness allowance on December 25, 1940, and the management immediately called two meetings of the leading mill employees and two general meetings of the employees, explained to them the real position and tried to arrive at an amicable settlement, but on account of the attitude adopted by certain persons who were bent upon creating trouble no solution could be arrived at.

Thereafter the employees applied to the Government Labour Officer, Central Division, who convened a meeting of all the employees of the mill in which five representatives of the employees were elected. The manager of the mill conferred with these representatives also on two occasions, and did his utmost to have the dispute settled amicably but in vain. Then the matter was referred to the Government Conciliator by the elected representatives under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act for a dearness allowance of two annas per head per day.

The Conciliator also held two meetings and then the Chief Conciliator intervened and took up the matter, and he called a meeting of the employers and representatives of the employees at his office at the Secretariat in Bombay. It was then suggested by the Chief Conciliator that a dearness allowance of one anna per head per day should be given to the employees with effect from 1st March, 1941, and this was accepted by the employers. The employees' representatives, however, said that they had no authority from the employees to accept such a proposal, and the matter would have to be placed before them. To settle this point, the Chief Conciliator deputed the Government Labour Officer to ascertain from the employees and report the result to him.

The Government Labour Officer held a meeting of the employees as directed on April 2, 1941 and explained to them the position with regard to other mills in Bombay and other places, but the workers refused to accept the Chief Conciliator's proposal and some of them went on strike on that very night.

Concluding the statement says the management have done all that was possible to placate and arrive at a compromise, and it is a matter of regret that all their endeavours have failed.

Picketing At Poona Mill Gates

Picketing was carried on in front of the mill gates in which women workers also participated. The situation is said to be quiet. —A. P.

Non-Communal Relief To Riot Victims

(From A Correspondent)

With the single exception of the Congress, all Hindu and Muslim Relief Committees so far established for the relief of Bombay Riot Victims are on purely communal lines, but the praiseworthy example set by Seth Ramnivas Ruia Harnandrai Ramnarain who is rendering substantial aid through the Hindi Bhasi Seva Dal to both Hindu and Mahomedan victims alike, points in the right direction.

The following figures amply illustrate their activities:—Upto now 423 persons, including 28 women and 35 children of the Hindu community residing in dangerous Mahomedan localities have with their belongings been shifted to Hindu localities. 372 people of both communities have been met, informed and guided to safety at Railway Stations and Docks. 44 Mussulmans who were in difficultics in Hindu danger zones were removed to Bhendy Bazaar and Dongri and such Moslem localities. With the aid and the instance of Seth Ruiaji this has been accomplished by Seth Premraj Barma, Seth Bansilalji Sivprasad and their staffs. If other Hindu and Mahomedan Relief Committees worked on similar cosmopolitan lines, the Riots would soon end. The activities of this Hindi Bhasi Seva Dal will continue as long as the Riots last, and their aid may be enlisted by telephoning to Nos. 23881 and 22267.

New Hindi Newspaper For Bombay

The proprietors of "Vishwamitra" of Calcutta have arranged to publish a Bombay Edition of their paper in Hindi from the first week of May 1941. Mr. R. S. Virlley who has arrived in Bombay from Calcutta has been appointed as General Manager for this new paper. It will be published from Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Victory Stall

The Victory Stall has already realised over Rs. 1,000. That is a magnificent result in little more than ten days. Expenses have been infinitesimal thanks to the excellent work of the organisers. There are delicious home made candies, cakes, bread and cookies. There are beach sets with two cushions and a large bag to hold bathing costumes, books, etc. There are marvellous travellers hold-alls with pockets for everything and there is a fascinating pair of small but very powerful opera glasses which are priced at only Rs. 15. Every week some valuable article is raffled. This week it is a silver teapot. Last week it was a large silver bowl presented by Their Excellencies which was won by Mrs. N. J. Wadia. Everyone can help this stall by making articles which will have a ready sale or by coming along to buy. Every anna realised goes to the War Gifts Fund. The Stall will be open every Thursday from 4 to 6 p.m.

No. 1 THE INSTALLATION

The Installation is the foundation on which Burmah-Shell's elaborate and extremely wide spread organisation of Kerosene distribution is built.

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BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 54,55,681-4-5.

For Lord Mayor's Relief Fund: Rs. 229-13 the Scots Kirk, Bombay, (Special Collection); Rs. 145-14-6 Mr. Rustomji F. Kharas.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 50,000 through the Treasurer, Rupee Prize Fund, Belgaum; Rs. 283-15 through the Treasurer, Nasik District War Gift Fund, Nasik; Rs. 137-8 through the Mamlatdar, Malvan, District Ratnagiri; Rs. 100 Mr. A. N. Nicholson (further donation); Rs. 75 through the Collector of Thana, being subscription from the public.

For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 283-15 through the Treasurer, Nasik District War Gift Fund, Nasik; Rs. 137-8 through the Mamlatdar, Malvan, District Ratnagiri; Rs. 75 through the Collector of Thana, being subscription from the public.

For Amenities for Indian Troops: Rs. 60 the members of the staff of the Income-Tax Department, Bombay City, (further donation).

For the Indian Red Cross: Rs. 60 the members of the staff of the Income-Tax Department, Bombay City, (further donation).

Grand total on Wednesday: Rs. 65,37,541-3-11.

Ladies' Committee War Gifts Fund

Mrs. Donald Hill announces that the sum of Rs. 2,039 was realised at the last Jumble Sale. This sum will be donated to the Royal Air Force. The winning numbers for the Raffles are:—the silver brush No. 45 won by Mrs. A. A. Choksi, the doll No. 11 won by Mrs. Braganza, the sari No. 45 won by Mrs. N. H. Postwala and the bag No. 62 won by Mrs. G. Fraser.

Mrs. Pether announces that the sum of Rs. 2,300 was realised in collection boxes for the last two months. This sum has been donated to the "Win the War" Rupee Fund.

These two excellent efforts entail a great deal of really hard work and have been the means of raising nearly 20,000 for the War Gifts Fund since they began. The public are grateful to the Jumble Sale for helping them to get rid of "junk" and to the Collection Box Scheme for allowing them to give and collect even the smallest sums for the War. These efforts reflect the greatest credit on the organisers and deserve the active support of every member of the Ladies' Committee as well as of the general public.

Hunnur Sanskrit Patha Shala, Jamkhandi

Pandit Madhawacharya Umarjikar Shastri writes to say, that an Institution named "Shreemad Bhagwadgeeta Sanskrit Patha Shala and Prachin Dharma Granthalaya" (Bhagawadgeeta Sanskrit School and Library of old Religious Books) is founded, and that in order to house it in a building of its own, he is collecting funds from the public for erecting a building at Hunnur Pushpapur, Jamkhandi State, costing about Rs. 2,000.

Rao Bahadur R. K. Bhagwat, Diwan of Jamkhandi State, recently laid the foundation-stone of the building. Mr. Baburao Salvekar, a philanthropist and the owner of Sardar Graha, Bombay, gave donation of Rs. 101. Generous donations have also been received from Shreemati Kshamabai Rao, Sir Col. R. C. Watts, Haffkine Institute, Rao Saheb R. G. Deshpande, Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhatankar, and all officers of the Jamkhandi State, also Shri J. S. Karandiker, Editor, "Kesari", Dr. R. H. Bhadakamkar.

No-confidence Motion Against D. B. Chairman

(From Our Correspondent)

MUTTRA, April 28

In the meeting of the District Board Muttra, a no-confidence motion was to be discussed to-day against Mr. Digpal Singh, Hon. Special Magistrate and Chairman of the District Board, but the movers and the supporters of the resolution, absented themselves from the meeting. It may be recalled here that this was the third time, during the present tenure of his office, that a no-confidence motion has been tabled against the Chairman of the District Board, Muttra, which never met with any success.

SATYAGRAHA NEWS

Messrs. Ramcharan, Lalit Behari, Ved Prakash, Laxaman Singh, Dwarka Prashad, Ratiram and Megh Singh, who offered Satyagraha at several places in the district, and were not arrested anywhere, reached Muttra and shouted anti-war slogans in front of the Court of the District Magistrate, Muttra, were arrested to-day and were immediately sentenced by the D. M himself to one day's simple imprisonment, that is till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 50 each. In default there was no sentence awarded.

Mr. Bankeylal, a Satyagrahi prisoner confined in Muttra Jail, is suffering from T. B. His condition is said to be worsening every day. He has considerably been reduced in weight.

Messrs. Roopchand, Ramroop, Shivachand, Khemchand and Ramdayal of village Edalpore offered Satyagraha at Baldeo for the third time and were arrested.

"News" Cinema Show

The Ladies' Committee of the War Gifts Fund have arranged a special hot weather entertainment in aid of the War Gifts Fund. This is a "News" Cinema which will take place on Friday, May 2, in St. Xavier's Hall at 6-30 p.m. A very pleasant programme of newsreels, cartoons, travelogues etc. has been arranged by Mr. Walter, and it is felt that hostesses will be glad of this opportunity of entertaining their friends to an early Cinema and a buffet supper afterwards thus cutting out the fatigue of another late night. Tickets are priced at Rs. 3 per head in return for which patrons will receive three "Win the War" Fund Tickets. Tickets may be had from the Ladies' Committee Office, Central Bank Building, or from any of the members of the Ladies' Committee.

MOTOR FACTORY FOR BANGALORE

Madras Director Of Industries Studies Situation

OOTACAMUND, April 30.

The Director of Industries, Madras, who paid a visit to Bangalore last week in connection with the proposed starting of an automobile industry there has, it is learnt, made a report to the Government regarding his talks with the promoter of the Industry.

The Government, it is understood, are awaiting full particulars and all facts relating to the industry, before taking any decision in the matter.—A. P.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the continuance of the arrangement for training ranger students at the Agricultural College, Poona, for a further period of two years from May 1, 1942.

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Screen Play by Julian J. and Philip G. Epstein · From a Play by Jeanne Hagan

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1941.

WAR AND INDUSTRIES

Mr. Amery's complacent remarks on the "prosperity" of India are as unsupported by facts as his comments on the political situation in the country. As proof of prosperity he mentioned the increasing revenues of the Central and the Provincial Governments and generous funds provided "not only by Rajahs and wealthy industrialists but by the humblest peasants, policemen and soldiers". How far the contributions of the poor people are really voluntary is a question. In any case the contributions are poor, compared with the millions of people in the country. That is due at least as much to the poverty of the people as to political considerations. As regards the increased revenue of Governments, the only justifiable conclusion is that the people are heavily taxed. Gandhiji, who knows the people best and intimately has no hesitation in saying in reply to Mr. Amery: "India's millions are becoming progressively pauperised. They are miserably clothed and underfed. Because there is one man's rule he is able to produce a budget of millions. But I make bold to say that it is not only no proof of the prosperity of the famishing millions but proof positive that India is being ground down under the British heel."

Government Apathy

The war has hit hard many agriculturists whose foreign markets it has curtailed. Their condition can be improved best if their raw produce is converted into finished products in India. The war has also made it necessary for the country to manufacture many things, whose imports are now seriously curtailed. In spite, however, of the growing need for wide and rapid industrialisation, Government are doing precious little in this matter beyond stimulating the production of materials immediately needed for the war. Presiding over the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the U. P. Chamber of Commerce at Cawnpore last week, Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, who was a Minister of the U. P. Government in the pre-autonomy days, said, "I see no evidence on the part of the people or the Government to get down to anything like a plan which, while serving the exigencies of the war, will, in the end, give us a permanent industrial structure for the country." So far as the people are concerned they are making sincere efforts to plan industrial progress, as may be seen from the work of the National Planning Committee under the Chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But generous help from Government and their initiative in many things are needed before a paper plan, however sound, can be put into effect. Such help and initiative are now sadly lacking. Even a request to allow Pandit Jawaharlal to complete his task in jail has not met with a satisfactory response. The Roger Mission and the Committee of the Eastern Group Conference may be doing something to help some industries helpful for war purposes. But Government have not yet adopted any definite plan for general industrial advance.

Freedom First

Sir Jwala Prasad expressed the view that the economic uplift of the country was more important than the attainment of political freedom. This is not even plausible reasoning, though a certain measure of economic progress is essential to the attainment of political freedom. But when that measure is reached, as it is in India, political freedom must be reckoned as the first and foremost need. Without freedom your best laid economic plans may be ruined by an alien Government either by denying them the support they need or by a manipulation of the exchange and currency policy, a device not unknown in India. Ideal planned industry, such as Sir Jwala Prasad and many others envisage, is impossible without political freedom. We have enormous resources for industrial progress of almost every kind. But they have availed us comparatively little and have been exploited by others, only because we are not free to make the best use of them. The lesson to be learnt from all this by businessmen is that they should not passively wait for political freedom to come with the efforts of others, to be utilised, when it comes, for industrial progress. In their own interests as also of the country they should give their best co-operation to those persons and bodies that have dedicated themselves to the all essential task of liberating their country from their political subjection.

Salazar's Answer

There were certain reports the other day from Lisbon and elsewhere that the Germans would soon seek to occupy both Spain and Portugal and that Doctor Salazar, the Prime Minister, would issue a new statement on Portugal's neutrality. It is perhaps as a result of these reports, that Doctor Salazar made the following declaration on Monday last at Lisbon: "There exist certain absolute values in life to which everything should be sacrificed and among them are the dignity of a nation, freedom and independence and territorial integrity." This is a defiant enough reply. Moreover, this defiance has been echoed in Mozambique—Portugal's important colony, in [illegible] routes both to southern Africa and to India. Portugal's General of which has assured Doctor Salazar of his entire agreement with the latter's policy.

So that the position—for the present at any rate—is that if the Nazis bestow their aggressive attention upon Portugal, she would not yield like, Bulgaria for instance, but would rather go fighting as Holland, for instance, has done and is doing. In that event the advantages that the Fuehrer would secure by conquering Portugal would, to a large extent, be nullified by the contributions of Portugal to Britain's war efforts. This would be particularly so in the case of the Azores, which as a British Naval and air base, will command the

Frankly Speaking

A Russian Decree

A decree issued by the Russian Commissar of Foreign Trade declares that no war materials—and they are defined as munitions, aircraft parts and accessories and machine-tools for making munitions explosives and poisons—in future will be allowed to pass in transit through the Soviet Union. It is, we hope, not possible to interpret the phrase "in transit through the Soviet Union" as relating to war materials exported to any country by the Soviet Union itself. In that case the decree does not involve the assistance that is being rendered by Russia to China. What then does it mean? This question is highly interesting because, geographically and in the present circumstances, the war materials can pass in transit through the Soviet Union only between Germany and Japan. We cannot profess to analyse the implications of this decree. But it does excite intense curiosity. We might also mention that transit of other goods will be allowed "but only with a special authorisation or a trade agreement."

Turkey And Germany

A trade pact has been signed and ratified between Turkey and Germany. It involves exchange of eleven million pounds worth of Turkish tobacco with German machinery and spare parts and it is also reported that discussions are proceeding for the sale to Germany of 4 million Turkish pounds worth of agricultural produce in return for cellulose and glassware. An economic agreement was more or less anticipated by British correspondents in Ankara owing to the difficult position of Turkey and there is no doubt that it has moral and propagandist value for Germany. But will the Germans stop at an economic agreement or use it as a bridge head for further penetration into Turkey as is the usual practice? A Turkish deputy declares that if the Germans attacked Turkey every Turk would fight for the defence of his country. This is reasurring. But, when all is said and done, Turkey's future attitude must largely depend upon that of Russia.

Parsi Education

It is encouraging to see that the Parsi elders have thought it worth while having a conference on Parsi education and considering what should be done to give training, vocational and otherwise, to Parsi youth. The Vice-Chancellor of the University was in the chair. This question has only recently been tackled by the Parsi rich after all these long years. It is only when the eyes of the community were opened to the sad state in which the community now finds itself due to (a) too little education among the poor and (b) to unnecessary ideas of its own exclusiveness, that they are now making efforts to help the growing generation. The effort is certainly commendable but it will succeed best if it is organised on non-sectarian lines. We are sure the Vice-Chancellor will be the first to appreciate this suggestion.

Joint Electorates

It is extremely gratifying, though not at all surprising, to learn that scenes of enthusiasm and communal goodwill marked the two-day polling for elections to the Shikarpur Municipality, where the elections were under joint electorates. The polling, it is said, went on smoothly and there were many instances of Muslim candidates canvassing for Hindu votes and Hindu candidates greeting Muslim voters warmly in the traditional Indian fashion. This is a normal feature of joint electorates and that is precisely why they are preferred to separate electorates by those who seek to compose communal differences rather than to aggravate them. Some extreme communalists are reported to be boycotting the elections to the Sukkur Municipality as a protest against joint electorates. But we are sure the Government of Sind will never again go back to the pernicious system of communal electorates even in civic affairs. It may be confidently expected that the demonstrated advantages of joint electorates will soon mobilise general opinion in their favour.

Gandhi-Muslim Conspiracy

A REVIEW BY K. G. MASHRUWALA

II

Fortunately or unfortunately Gandhiji is not a voluminous reader. Though a journalist of nearly forty years' standing, he is unable to read the leading articles of the leading newspapers from day to day; he does not know what known or unknown writers publish in books and magazines on various affairs. Unless some one draws his attention pointedly to what has been said elsewhere, he remains in ignorance of its existence. Though Shri Jamnadas Mehta may not like it and may feel nervous in accepting such a poorly read leader, it is quite true that he feels that he has a mission to deliver, which does not absolutely depend upon light gained through voluminous reading. There is one sure rock on which he stands, and it gives him the confidence that no amount of cunning practised upon him can succeed against him for a long time. That sure rock is Non-violence, which in this connection may be taken as equivalent to the Championship of the Daridranarayan. He is his self-appointed guardian He does not want him to be exploited. If it is co-operation with the Government or other politicians, which will prevent that exploitation, he will do that. He will go even to the length of bending his knees before them. But as soon as he finds that these have a game of their own, in which the Daridranarayan will be heartlessly ground down, he can no longer keep company with them. He will non-co-operate with them and oppose them as best as circumstances will permit, no matter what it will cost him. It is this Daridranarayan, that he wants to make a strong man of. Those who have ulterior motives of founding Empires, whether for Britons, Hindus, Mussalmans, or what not, have to be disappointed in him, when those motives begin to take a practical shape, against the interests of the Daridranarayan. The author believes that there cannot be a Mussalman, who has not the ulterior motive of founding a Muslim Empire and that Nationalist Muslim is a contradiction in terms. I do not accept this. But assuming that it is so, it will not be Gandhi, but they who will fret and frown for not getting his support, even as the British Government and the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha do for his refusing to support their imperialistic ambitions.

It is not to be wondered at that the author hates Gandhi. For he has little sympathy with the Daridranarayan, for whom Gandhi stands. This is his theory against the Championship of the Daridranarayan:—

"....a schism in a decaying Empire regularly splits the society within its sphere of influence into the same three fractions (s.c.)—the ruling class, the Have-nots within the border and the Have-nots on and adjoining the border. The Have-nots within the border further split themselves into two sections, the one trying to overthrow the ruling class by violence and the other by non-violence. The violent section conspires with the frontier and trans-frontier Have-nots to overthrow the ruling class and the non-violent section paves the way for the foreign enemy by preaching the immorality of self-defence. This is an invariable law of history. The Have-nots within the border are represented by the combination of the Pacifists, the Pan-Islamists and the Marxists. The Pan-Islamists and the Marxists have been intriguing with the foreign enemy for the last twenty years at least; and the Pacifists under the leadership of Gandhiji have been preaching the benefits to be derived from a policy of surrender."

★

Assuming that this is all sound reasoning and represents Gandhian non-violence correctly, may I venture to ask whether he believes that all the Hindu Have-nots have been exhausted between Gandhiji and the Marxists; and that the decaying Empire is a Hindu Empire! For, if that is not so, then surely the Hindu Have-nots, who are neither Gandhists (i.e. non-violent) nor Marxists, must also be intriguing with some trans-frontier Have-nots, so that "the invariable law of history" may be fulfilled! Do they contemplate an intrigue—or, shall I say, honourable diplomatic negotiations—with "the independent Hindu Kingdom of Nepal where a hundred thousand up-to-date Hindu rifles stand marshalled out ready to spit fire and vengeance in defence of Hindu Honour at a signal from their chief and every hut nestles the breed of Hindu warriors.....(which as the Defender of the Hindu Faith and the commander of Hindu forces .....cannot let the chance slip out of her hand to make a bid for the Imperial throne of Hindustan even in her self-preservation.....(for whom) it would be simple walk-over...through Bihar, Bengal to Assam in the East and the Indus to the West...(and who will be) strengthened by millions of Hindu Sangathanists from all parts of India rallying round their Hindu flag..." (p.43, in an article by Shri Savarkar reproduced with approval by the author).

★

The author is indignant at the alleged invitation to the Amir of Afghanistan by the Ali Brothers and others and an article by Gandhiji so interpreted. The author says. "Mahomed Ali, in his Madras speech, categorically asserted 'that if the Amir of Afghanistan were to invade India, not aggressively but for the liberation of the country from an infidel yoke, it would be the duty of all Muslims to assist him actively.'" (p. 110). This was treason. But if

(Continued on page 9, col. 4)

Struggle For World Leadership

(BY D. M. NAMJOSHI)

What precisely is the European conflict about? What I think is this that this is not fundamentally a conflict between England and Germany on the imperialist score. This is a conflict for world leadership between Germany and U.S.A. As England has not been in a position, since the last Great War, to assume world leadership—for even in the last Great War and after she had to rely on France and U.S.A. in the new ordering of world affairs—she has already withdrawn from the contest. Additional reasons for this withdrawal are the defections of Italy, Russia and Japan. If Britain is now contending with Germany she is doing so on behalf of and as a protege of U.S.A. This conflict will, therefore, be resolved only when U.S.A. and Germany come to direct grips with each other. The time when this will happen seems yet to be some distance away. How exactly that may occur cannot be very definitely foretold. It may be by reason of Nazi attack on U. S. shipping in the Atlantic or by reason of Nazi attacks on Latin America, or by reason of a Nazi invasion of England. The last named occurrence will take place only if the two former reasons fail to produce the anticipated result of U.S.A. joining forces with Germany.

* * * *

England has not been able to prevent Germany from conquering and occupying more and more countries in Europe not because she has not the will to do so but because she has to carry on an unequal combat. The French Ally has not been able to stand up, while Italy, the Ally of Germany, is still on her feet, although much shaken. Russia and Japan are not in the combat but their sympathies are too obvious to England for her to attempt any major operation against Germany on the continent of Europe and especially so when England is not quite sure of a sound backing by U.S.A. Unless, therefore, U.S.A comes actively to the aid of Britain, Britain will one day have to face an actual invasion of her soil by Germany.

* * * *

What is holding U.S.A. back? The prospect of Japan actively joining Germany and dividing U.S. forces on two fronts, the Atlantic and the Pacific. U.S.A. is not enamoured of Russian collaboration nor sure of it either. These are strategic considerations But there are more potent ideological considerations behind this hesitancy of U.S.A. Although Pr. Roosevelt has taken her a long way on the road of an interventionist policy she is still at heart more isolationist than interventionist. She wants to remain satisfied with the peaceful administration of the Monroe Doctrine. She wants America for the Americans i.e. the Western Hemisphere for the Western Hemisphere only. But at the same time she refuses to have nothing to do with the rest of the world. She would not allow Germany to have her own way in Europe and Japan hers in the Far East. So Germany says and is trying to see that U.S.A. will not be allowed to run away with her Monroe Doctrine in peace. That is how Germany and U.S.A. are getting into a conflict. If U.S.A. were to concede Germany and Japan their own Monroe Doctrines that might concievably put an end to the conflict. But this cannot happen because U.S.A. apprehends an ultimate German aggression against her and Germany apprehends the same thing at U.S.A.'s hands.

* * * *

An ultimate U.S.-German combat is inevitable if capitalist nationalism and its concomitant imperialist aggrandisement are to remain the basic principle of international dealings. Not only political but economic, financial, and commercial imperialism must be liquidated; so also must economic nationalism be done away with. Economic nationalism is the product of capitalist nationalism. So national economies must be socialized. And socialised national states must be organised into a single universal federation on the basis of equality and equal opportunities for all national states and equal status and functions also. If U.S.A. takes the lead in the establishment of such a new world order, her coming actively to the aid of Britain and helping her defeat Germany in her attempts at economic nationalism and economic hegemony logically follows. If U.S.A. takes the lead Britain is sure to follow and Germany cannot but finally give in. Will U.S.A. do this? Time alone can give the answer.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Archbishop And Kanara Catholics

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some time ago, an account was given in your paper of the Vigilance Association Annual Meeting, which account has led to rather offensive correspondence.

I therefore beg of you to allow me to comment on this correspondence.

My intriguing Albert, I strongly resent being left high and dry in my attempts at finding out who you are: Person, unknown; residence, unknown. It is all so mysterious and intriguing.

One thing I know for sure. You are not a Congressman. When a Congressman writes a letter of protest to the authorities he always signs his name in full, and gives his home address. Witness the many brave men who are offering Satyagraha. I do not know what men make of your anonymous stunt. Calling yourself Albert—you might as well have called yourself Rabbit—is an instance of faint-heartedness pure and simple.

If I understand you rightly your grievance is that His Grace the Archbishop has made a certain unpalatable statement. Unpalatable statements are not all deserving of blame. It all depends on what grounds they are made. Take for instance, in Court. the traffic-cop makes many unpalatable statements to the judge about road-hogs. This is but one instance, similar ones might be given by the dozen, all of them showing that unpalatable statements are all to the good, as long as they come from persons in authority and made for very good reasons.

QUESTION No. 1. Had His Grace a right to make the unpalatable statement in question? Undoubtedly he had. He is a teacher and also a traffic-cop, the one in the school of Christian morals, the other on the highroads trod by Christians on their way heavenwards.

There is a strange confusion of ideas in your letter. You mix politics and religion, where you should draw a sharp line of demarcation between them. I, as an Indian Nationalist Christian, do not share His Grace the Archbishop's political ideas, nor do I approve of the political opinions of the "Examiner" the so-called Ecclesiastical Organ of the Bombay Archdiocese. But that is not my affair. If I claim a right to have my own ideas about India and Indians, His Grace is likewise entitled to his.

QUESTION No. 2. Had His Grace good reasons for making this unpalatable statement? This question can only be answered by His Grace the Archbishop. I ascertained from responsible quarters and was informed that in his speech at the Annual Meeting of the Vigilance Association held on February 9, 1941, His Grace based his remarks on the Report of the Catholic Women's Welfare Society for 1938-1940. Thereupon the question whether the unpalatable statement made by His Grace was well-grounded justified and warranted, depends on that Report.

This report is a brief summary of the Catholic Women's Welfare Society during the last two years. A few cases out of hundreds in which the Society actively interfered are mentioned in the Report. If I have counted them correctly, seven cases are mentioned in the Report. Out of these seven there are two which do not mention in what part of India. the victims had their original home (Cases 114 and 80). One case refers to Goa (Case 21). Four cases are connected with South Kanara (Cases 38, 9, 170, 94) which the last one is to open the vitals of one's wrath—a woman who has brought sixteen children under twelve years of age, eleven girls and five boys, into Bombay from South Kanara this last year...

With this evidence before him, His Grace is reported to have said among other things: "They are mostly confined to Mangalore and some parts of South India, and they flocked to Bombay perhaps under a belief that the streets, of Bombay were flowing with gold." I should stress the phrase "among other things". According to the account given in the "Examiner" in its issue of February 13, 1941, His Grace is reported to have "also welcomed what he understood to be the statement of Dr. Rebello, that Goa was forming a similar vigilance society." Don't you see then that when you say His Grace has singled out the Kanara Catholic Community for his casti-

(Continued on page 9, col. 1)

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

'The English position in the Eastern Mediterranean remains stable", said the Moscow wireless to-night, commenting that the Greek position had not affected British ability to protect the Suez approaches from naval bases in Cyprus, Crete and Alexandria. "An attack against Egypt through the Western Desert continues to be a subject of enormous difficulties."
—Reuter.

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According to Mr. Arthur Moore, Britain's next step should be "Home Rule for the Viceroy."

But that would be reducing His Excellency's status.

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"Bluntly put, Mr. Amery is mortgaging our future to certain intractable leaders"—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Mildly put, Dr. Sapru entirely and completely right.

* * * *

What, asks Dr. Sapru, is Mr. Amery's "real contribution to the solution of the communal tangle?"

The answer is not only clear but also mathematically exact; as many knots as the eloquent speeches that he has made as Secretary of State for India.

* * * *

Like the gallant Knight that he is, Sir Frederick James has rushed to the defence of the British Government and declares that the solution of Indian communal and political deadlock lies in India.

With the valuable contributions that Mr. Amery is unfailingly making?

* * * *

The American Federal Loan Administrator declares "we have not yet made any sacrifices but there are plenty in store for us."

The past is correct up-to-date.

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According to a Swiss report, the United States have warned Vichy to "remain neutral."

And repudiate the Admirable Darlan? How absurd!

* * * *

The Moscow Radio announces that 12,000 German troops have landed at the Finnish port of Abo.

We return this interesting information to the Moscow Radio with our compliments.

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Twenty-seven officers and men of the Yugoslav Air Force have reached Moscow in three Savoia bombers.—London report.

We hoped they have been duly interned and their aircraft confiscated

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A Russian degree prohibits the passage "in transit through the Soviet Union" of war materials.

The Junior Colleague hopes and prays that the decree does not apply to the "transit" of war supplies from the Soviet Union to China.

* * * *

Teacher: 'Now if your father could do a job by himself in one hour, and your mother could do it by herself in an hour and a half, how long would it take them to do it together?'

Child: 'About three hours, counting the time they'd spend arguing about it.'

CITY RIOT SITUATION

Not A Single Assault On Wednesday

But Police Vigilance Not Yet Relaxed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

After eleven days of panic and alarm, the city of Bombay appears to have resumed normal life. Save for the death of a youth who had been stabbed the previous day and who succumbed to his injuries in hospital, not a single case of assault was reported on Wednesday.

The police have not, however, relaxed their vigilance. They arrested 38 persons on various charges in the course of day.

The figures of casualties, as officially checked up since the disturbances began on the night of April 20 are 15 killed and 149 injured.

The total number of arrests effected so far on various charges is 2,640.

Panic is gradually waning and confidence is being slowly restored in the troubled localities.

A tour of the affected areas revealed that conditions there were decidedly more reassuring than during the past few days.

Shops too, in almost all the danger zones have been reopened and Hindus and Muslims freely rubbed shoulders with each other.

FINES AND JAILINGS

Twenty-three persons who were arrested on Tuesday night and in the early hours of this morning for violating the Curfew order were produced to-day before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate of Mazagaon Police Court, and were sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 5 to 20 or in default to undergo one week's R. I.

A person who was arrested on the night of April 29 for carrying a knife was fined Rs. 50. Another person whom the Police arrested with three big knives, one strong lathi loaded with iron and an axe was sentenced to one month's R. I.

Nearly six other persons who were arrested for breach of the Police Commissioner's notification prohibiting the carrying of offensive weapons, were also sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 5 to 20.

Besides these accused the City Police arreseted 110 other persons from different parts of the city yesterday and placed them before Mr. Coelho who ordered their release on bail. Some persons were remanded to Worli prison.

Way To Restore Civic Life To Normality

The following circular letter has been addressed by Prof. V. G. Rao, Provincial Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay, to scout officers and scouts in Bombay:—

At such times it is no wonder that feelings run high and bitterness and hatred among the communities gain a premium resulting in indiscriminate assaults and consequent panic. The danger lies in the fact that fictitious rumours gain currency resulting in panic which can only end in the aggravation of the evil. It is, therefore, most urgent that every step should be taken to counteract the mischief that baseless rumours might do it left unchecked.

I appeal to every member of the Local Associations and the Groups under them to do all in his power to conduct a campaign against baseless rumour at least in his own locality, moholla or ward. As Scouts, training in citizenship, it would appear to me to be an obligatory duty on our part to help at this juncture and see that the civic life is restored to its normal activities and amity.

50 FAMILIES EVACUATED

Arya Samaj Co-operates With Authorities

The Arya Samaj Bombay, has evacuated 50 families from the riot areas. It is also giving food to families deprived of their means of subsistence on account of the riots. It is running a lorry service in the affected areas, which is being availed of by many people. It is also offering legal aid to persons arrested in connection with the riots.

Pandit Vijayashankar, President of the Arya Samaj interviewed the Commissioner of Police and offered his co-operation to the authorities.

SITUATION IN MUSLIM AREAS

(From A Correspondent).

A tour of the Muslim localities revealed a calm atmosphere.

The appeal of the Muslim clergy to the Muslims that they are living in Darul-Harb (a country not under a Muslim Ruler) has apparently had a salutary effect.

At Umer Hall:—Work here is carried on in a businesslike manner. Muslims (men and women) in distress keep coming in with their grievances and their complaints are promptly taken down and attended to by departmental officers.

At the Mosques:—Muslim Namazees (people that attend mosques for prayers) appear to be prepared to put up with the discomfort caused by the Curfew hours, but would feel happier if the mosque gates are not closed at night.

Muslim National Guards are posted at railway stations to assist passengers—and they have rendered much assistance to passengers of all castes and creeds; a young Hindu lady who arrived in Bombay on Monday night, but disappeared soon after in the darkness, was safely conducted to Marbawdi Police Station by Muslim volunteers.

At the Hospitals:— Officers in charge regularly visit the hospitals to enquire after the condition of the injured and have arranged for the supply of fruits, etc., to the patients. They are grateful to the Hospital authorities for their courteous treatment and the facilities afforded to them.

Aid to prisoners:— Mr. A. H. Ismail has been working incessantly to render valuable assistance and advice to the relatives of the arrested Muslims. Many Muslim workers and artisans have also unfortunately been arrested in the general round up. These persons should give their addresses to the police. It will be a relief to these unfortunate persons if the amount of security is reduced.

Rescue work:— Muslim and some non-Muslim families also have been conducted to places of safety by the Rescue officers and Muslim volunteers.

Pacification Officers:— Messrs Osman Sobani, Hassanali Ebrahim and Habibulhak have appointed ward committees to pacify the public and check baseless rumours.

Inquiry Into Firing At Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, April 30.

Mr. W. C. Dible, Commissioner, Allahabad Division, arrived here this morning and visited the affected area of Moolgunj. He held an enquiry into the firing by the police on rioters on April 28.

The District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Superintendent of Police and other police officials were examined.

The Commissioner left for Allahabad to-day and will submit his finding to the Government from there.

The communal situation has considerably eased and no incident has occurred so far to-day.—A. P.

Solitary Murder At Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, April 30.

Barring a solitary murder at Chamanganj, Cawnpore passed a comparatively peaceful night. In the early hours of this morning a large number of Hindus and Muslims collected at Ramnarain bazar but the timely arrival of the police averted a clash.—United Press.

Quiet In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, April 30.

The following communique has been issued by the District Magistrate:—

"Cawnpore has had a quiet day and there have been no further communal cases or stray assaults.

The situation is under control.

The District Authorities hope that all shop-keepers will cooperate in the restoration of normal conditions by opening up their shops without delay."—A.P.

Four Persons Succumb At Patna

PATNA, April 30.

Four persons have so far succumbed to injuries received in the communal clashes at Bihar Sharif which commenced on April 27.

About thirty persons are stated to have been injured.

Curfew order has been promulgated by the District Magistrate and armed police are patrolling the area. The police is rounding up bad characters in the town and neighbouring places.

The situation is reported to be under control since last evening and no case of stabbing has been reported since then.—A. P.

Unity Association At Patna

PATNA, April 30.

A district "mel-milap" (Unity Association) has been formed at Muzaffarpore with Mr. Shafi Daudi, ex-M.L.A. (Central) as its President.

Mr. Mohammed Yunis, ex-Premier, inaugurating the Association emphasised the need for fostering unity among the different communities in the country.

Similar associations are being formed in all districts of the Province.—A. P.

LAWYERS DEMAND INQUIRY

AHMEDABAD, April 30.

The District Magistrate has extended the Curfew order by one week from May 2 to May 9 but limited its duration from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. instead of from 10 p.m. to 5-30 a.m. as at present.

The Ahmedabad Bar Association passed a resolution to-day urging the Government of Bombay to appoint a committee to enquire into the causes of the recent riots in Ahmedabad and the measures adopted to deal with them.—A. P.

SUNNI AGITATION TO STOP

LUCKNOW, April 30.

The practice of reciting Madhesaheba and courting arrest—the latest phase of the Sunni Civil Disobedience movement in Lucknow—will be abandoned for the present. This decision is reported to have been reached at a representative meeting of Sunnis held on Monday in Ahata Shaukat Ali.

It was further decided that their activity would be confined as in the initial stages of the movement, to the Idgah where Sunni civil resisters will offer themselves for arrest every Friday after midday prayers by defying the ban on the recitation of the Madhesaheba.

Yesterday was the third day in succession when no arrest was reported from any part of the city. Conditions in Muslim quarters show continued improvement.—A. P.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S ADMIRATION FOR CHURCHILL

NEW YORK, April 30.

Mrs. Roosevelt writing in the New York newspaper "World Telegram" on Mr. Churchill's broadcast says "One must admire the man who can trust the people of his country so completely".

He can tell them stark naked, cruel truths unafraid. That quality of courage is a kind of challenge which calls to the very depth of other human souls.

Mr. Churchill can use the English language so that it rings and pounds the emotion behind the words in your brain."—Reuter.

Canada Faces Big Increases In Taxes

Budget Will Hit Lower & Middle Classes

LONDON, April 30.

New taxes and heavy increases on existing taxes were announced by Mr. Ilsley in his budget speech.

Personal income-tax will start at 15 per cent. for the first thousand dollars of taxable income and increase by 5 per cent. for each succeeding thousand dollars.

Thus, for example, married man without dependants at present paying 195 dollars on a salary of 3,000 will pay 400 dollars.

Corporation Taxes will start at 40 per cent.

New taxes includes one to twenty per cent. on cinema admission prices, five per cent. on race track wagers and ten per cent. on railway and aeroplane tickets.

Canadians have reacted calmly to the budget which is felt to be aimed at low and middle incomes but the people are quite prepared to "take it".—Reuter.

HUGE ENEMY SHIPPING LOSS IN WEEK

LONDON, April 30.

More than 42,000 tons of enemy shipping was sunk or damaged in daylight operations during the week 17 to 23 April over enemy waters from Norway to France.—Reuter.

LIBEL ON AUSTRALIAN WORKERS

No Industrial Unrest: Enemy Propaganda Exposed

MELBOURNE, April 30.

There is no industrial unrest in Australia, according to a cable from the Australian Trades Union Council to Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the British Trades Union Council.

The cable assures the British Trade Unionists that reports suggesting that there are serious industrial disturbances are untrue and are a libel on Australian workers who are determined to destroy the forces of oppression.

"There is no industrial turmoil here," adds the cable. The message supports the earlier statement of Mr. Holt, the Minister of Labour and National Service, who cabled to Mr. Menzies in London describing as "utterly false" enemy propaganda alleging industrial unrest in Australia.—Reuter.

"Battle Of Britain" To Be Serialised In Newspapers

LONDON, April 30.

The "Battle of Britain"—The best-seller account of the air defence of this country last autumn—which has now appeared in text and in picture forms is finding its way all over the world.

The text edition has topped the 2,000,000 mark and the first print of the illustrated copy at 6d. was 700,000.

Extensive arrangements have been made for the distribution of the "picture" edition.

Newspaper serialisations are being arranged in many regions overseas, among these being the Middle East India, Ceylon and South America.—Reuter.

Trade Restricted In Dutch East Indies

BATAVIA, April 30.

In consequence of restriction of purchases of sterling exchange many businesses in the Dutch East Indies will be obliged to switch over the products of the Dutch colonial islands.

It means a curtailment of imports from Britain, Australia and South Africa. Scarcely any luxury articles will be imported from the United States as the dollar exchange will be entirely reserved for the purchase of war materials.—Reuter.

Official Version Of Indore Firing Tragedy

Publicity Officer Alleges Mob Attack On Police Station And Attempt To Break Open Armoury

INDORE, April 30.

Following an attack on a police station by a crowd of workers who were on strike and their attempt to break open the armoury containing rifles, a police constable opened fire on the mob wounding fourteen persons, four of whom subsequently died in hospital, according to a telegram received by the Associated Press from the Publicity Officer, Indore State.

According to the Publicity Officer, the incident took place on the evening of April 28. The Publicity Officer states "a mob which at first gathered at Manick Chowk and in front of the old palace made a desperate attack on two police stations, damaged and looted Government property and would have succeeded in breaking open the police armoury, but for the prompt action of a constable who opened fire and repelled the mob."

The Publicity Officer adds "a lady worker who was inciting the labourers to offer Satyagraha if the ban on holding meetings was not lifted was arrested and kept in custody in the City Kotwali, wherefrom she was rescued by a mob of several hundred which surrounded the Kotwali. The crowd then took the lady in procession to Manik Chowk where a large crowd had collected. The mob attacked the police with stones and brickbats injuring several members of the force, including the Inspector-General of the police, but the timely arrival of the Reserve Police and military brought the situation under control. But a section of the crowd moved towards Krishnapura Bridge, raided the Topkhana Police station, cut electric wires, looted Government property, including handcuffs and bicycles. Another section of the mob proceeded to Ranipura Police station and attacked it with stones and brickbats. A junior sub-Inspector sustained a nasty cut in his neck. The crowd then attempted to break open the armoury when the constable opened fire wounding fourteen persons of whom four have since died in hospital."

Continuing, the Publicity Officer states "a few minutes after the firing, a state motor car with loudspeaker was attacked by the crowd and was damaged. The Labour Officer and a sub-Inspector who were in the car were injured.

The Prime Minister of the State visited the hospital and saw the injured persons and granted interviews to a number of representatives of workers yesterday and informed them that those drawing Rs. 25 and under would be given a dearness allowance of Rs. 2 per month with effect from July 1940, and workers drawing upto Rs. 45 would get Rs. 1/8 as allowance during the same period. He assured them that there would be no victimisation.

The Publicity Officer adds:—"Government desire to make it clear that there are no economic grounds for the strike, and that all reasonable demands have already been met."—A. P.

Grave Labour Situation In Indore

4 Succumb To Injuries Received In Police Firing

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, April 30.

The Indore Labour strike continuing. The situation is still serious. Four persons are reported to have succumbed to injuries in the firing of the 20th.

Section 144 and the Curfew Order have been promulgated. For a week the police and the military are patrolling the city. Orders prohibiting spread of all news and selling of newspapers containing city situation have been promulgated under Defence Rules. The police have forfeited the latest issue of "Praja Mandal Patrika" without showing the authority and cause. The Government Labour Officer and some mill authorities have been making rounds in labourer area and trying to break the strike. The Maharaja of Indore's return is reported. The Government have appointed Labour Conciliation Board under the Trade Disputes Act.

Oil Stores In Rotterdam Bombed By R. A. F.

Significance Of Raid On Mannheim

LONDON, April 30.

The British raid on Mannheim last night Tuesday was on a heavy scale. It is authoritatively stated in London that British bombers attacked "in force".

Among the large number of bombs dropped were some of the latest and most powerful type. Large fires were started. Other British aircraft last night attacked oil stores at Rotterdam.

One British bomber is missing. In daylight yesterday many attacks were made on shipping. One supply ship of about 5,000 tons was set on fire and several others damaged.

Significance Of Raid On Mannheim

The chief significance of the R.A.F. attack on Mannheim at the present time, comments Reuter's Air Correspondent, undoubtedly is that it is the main junction in South-west Germany for trains to Italy.

Supplies and reinforcements for the Nazi drive in North Africa from West and North-west Germany must therefore, pass through here.

Mannheim Railway Station was last attacked on the night of December 22 but altogether during that month when Germany was intensively assembling forces for large scale operations in the Mediterranean war zone, the city was attacked seven times. Through Mannheim passes much traffic bound for South-east Europe.—Reuter.

ATTACKS ON ENEMY SHIPPING

LONDON, April 30.

The details of a series of successful attacks against enemy shipping off the Belgian, French and Norwegian coasts during daylight on Tuesday are given by the Air Ministry News Service.

Bombers escorted by fighters found a convoy near Ostend and in the attack which followed a ship of 2,000 tons was set on fire. Another ship of 600 tons was claimed as damaged. Several Messerschmitt fighters came in to drive off the British aircraft and during the engagement at least one of the enemy was damaged by one British bomber.

Near Theisle of Brehat, Southwest of the Channel Islands, and a few miles from the coast of France a supply ship of 1,000 tons was successfully attacked by other aircraft from a very low level. Off the coast of Norway attacks were made on escorted supply ships.

Diving to under 200 feet, two aircraft dropped bombs on the largest ship—a vessel between 4,000 and 5,000 tons—and immediately after the bombs had exploded the ship was well alight and is considered a total loss.

A smaller ship of about 1,500 tons was hit on the stern. She made a quick turn towards the land and it is believed that she was severely damaged, perhaps beyond repair. Attacks were also made on other ships off the Norwegian Coast.—Reuter.

Five Enemy Aircraft Destroyed

LONDON, April 30.

Two enemy bombers were shot down by anti-aircraft guns during the night. It is now learned, making a total of five enemy aircraft destroyed.—Reuter.

Details Of Enemy Raids

LONDON, April 30.

Three German bombers were destroyed by British fighters during last (Tuesday) night's raids on Britain.

This is stated in a communique issued by the Air Ministry to-day (Wednesday).

Referring to the raids it says Plymouth was severely raided and a number of fires were started. It is feared that the casualties will prove heavy and that a large number of persons have lost their lives. Bombs were also dropped at other points in the South-west and Southern England, East Anglia and South Wales. Some damage was done and at one place in South Wales there were a number of casualties and some persons were killed."—Reuter.

R. A. F. Over Middle East

LONDON, April 30.

An R.A.F. Middle East Communique states that concentrations of enemy planes at Benina and Derna aerodromes in Cyrenaica were heavily raided by the R.A.F. on Monday night. Many bombs burst among dispersed aircraft.

This action follows starting by daylight of concentrations of junkers troop carrying aircraft which were seen lined up on Monday, Benghazi harbour was also raided and there were many explosions. R.A.F. fighters continued to harass the enemy by low-level machinegun attacks.

Three enemy aircraft were shot down by anti-aircraft over Tobruk in the past two days.

Enemy troop positions and ammunition dumps were attacked in one area in Abyssinia by the South African Air Force. A motor transport was destroyed and heavy casualties were caused among the white and native troops. Direct hits were made on buildings at Tandeso Aerodrome and buildings at Sifani were also hit. Four planes are missing from these operations.—Reuter.

Eight Bombers Destroyed

LONDON, April 30.

It is now confirmed that eight German bombers were destroyed in last night's raids on Britain.—Reuter.

Rapid Deterioration Of Russo-German Relations

LONDON, April 30.

A manifesto by a German Communist youth, attacking Germany for invading Yugoslavia, is published by the official organ of the Communist Party in Sweden, according to a Stockholm despatch to the "New York Times."

The manifesto condemns the Nazis for "action against the interests of the German nation," and says that the German Government will not allow any nation to retain its free existence.

The despatch says, it is believed in Stockholm that the document was in reality issued by the Moscow Comintern.

It continues, "Never since the conclusion of the German-Russian Agreement has any Communist quarter used such sharp words against Germany."

It adds that Stockholm observers consider that the document is an indication of the rapid deterioration of relations between Germany and Russia.—Reuter.

In Egypt

NAZI RETREAT IN FACE OF BR. ASSAULT

LONDON, April 29.

The first German-Italian attempt to dash across the Egyptian frontier has resulted in a sharp rebuff for the enemy, writes Reuter's special correspondent with the British forces somewhere in the Western Desert.

A mobile column day before yesterday swept down the escarpment which runs close to the sea at Sollum and tried to break through along the coastal road.

The enemy thus exposed their right flank to one of the most famous regiments of the British army and when they came up against the frontal opposition, they had to retreat hastily to their former positions. They retired under heavy fire and suffered very heavy casualties.

British armoured forces are meanwhile sweeping ceaselessly across the great desert plateau on the top of the escarpment to counter any attempt to circle round our left flank. At the moment the Germans are apparently pausing to think where next to direct their own and the Italians' efforts.—Reuter.

DIFFICULTIES OF AXIS TROOPS IN AFRICA

CAIRO, April 30.

The Axis troops on Egyptian soil are still halted around Sollum, continually harassed by British armed patrols and concentrations along the coast road are shelled by the Navy. The sun daily rises higher, the desert sands get hotter and sandstorms make it difficult to keep the engines cool and in any case the air is too hot to cool the radiators.

These factors are creating difficulties and Germans are particularly unaccustomed to desert warfare. In Abyssinia, rounding up of Italians continues. Another isolated garrison was captured in Sokota on the Asmara-Dessie Road, south of Amba Alagi.

The difficult country hereabouts rules out a rear attack on Amba Alagi. Light rains are beginning to fall particularly in South Abyssinia but heavy rain is not due till the middle of May. The present rain is already having some effect on the roads and tracks in South Abyssinia.—Reuter.

"WE ARE READY TO DEFEND PORTUGAL"

Nation In Entire Agreement With Salazar's Policy

LOURENCO MARQUES, April 30.

Entire agreement with Dr. Salazar's policy was voiced during a large demonstration in honour of Dr. Salazar's birthday.

Governor-General Debettencourt said, "If we receive the call, the people of Mozambique will reply 'we are ready to defend Portugal.' "

Empire Air Plan

MELBOURNE, April 30.

The Empire air plan entered its second year yesterday, ahead of schedule, according to an announcement by Mr. John McEwen, the Australian Air Minister.

The latest plans, states Mr. McEwen include the establishment of an Air Cadet Corps for youths between the ages of 16 and 18 to provide a greater flow of recruits.—Reuter.

War Industries On Basis Of National Self-Sufficiency

Merchants' Chamber On Govt. Shipping Policy

How Bombay Trade Is Specially Affected

Commodities Like Rice Should Be Considered As Ammunitions Of War In Allotment Of Freight, Urges J. C. Setalvad

"I may say that it is not honest to insist upon the different parties in India coming together, before the British Government will declare their aims and objects regarding this country", said Mr. M. C. Ghia, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, at the first quarterly meeting on Wednesday.

"If Great Britain wills it," he added, "she can have unity in this country and satisfy the people with the declaration of her aims and objects, both as regards the war and as regards the constitution. Unfortunately, here Barkis is not willing."

The reference is a reply to the recent statement made by the Secretary of State for India.

Messrs. Sarabhai Prathaprai and Goverdhandas G. Morarji criticised the latest speech of Mr. Amery. The latter stated that no better reply could be given than the one given by Gandhiji. They agreed with Mahatma and appreciated it.

After Mr. Mathuradas Kanji Matani spoke about shipping difficulties, laying emphasis on the present rice situation. Mr. M. A. J. Noble and others also spoke.

Mr. C. B. Mehta observed that the Expert Advisory Council was able to secure the fixing up of the minimum purchasing rate of seeds, with the result that in the linseed and groundnuts markets, the feeling of confidence had been restored. He also assured that the Council would consider any concrete proposal that might be placed before it.

Mr. Ghia who presided over the meeting in the course of his speech reiterated the grievances of the merchants in regard to the collection of income-tax. He could not help pointing out that "inquisitorial and coercive measures, if they are meant to be in the nature of an object lesson to the assessees in general, may have quite reverse results and will bring the administration of the law into ridicule."

Mr. Ghia at the outset said:

"The first quarter of the year may well be called the financial quarter, the Central as well as the Provincial Governments having fixed this as their budget season. All these Governments and the Railway Board, as a part of the Central Government, submitted their budgets to their respective Legislatures between January and March. Seven Provinces, however, are, on account of reasons which you all know, under the administrative control of Governors and their Financial Statements are prepared by the Governors as the custodians of their finances, and the popular voice does not exercise any control whatsoever over such Statements. It is a most undesirable state of things that seven Provinces of a vast country like India should be beyond the bounds of popular control and should be managed and conducted by the executive heads only. It is a great set-back and, as a matter of fact, it brings us to even the pre-Ripon period. Unfortunately, on account of the war and the internal unrest, the grave nature of this constitutional impasse and deadlock is apparently lost sight of, as both the Government and popular parties appear to be satisfied with the state of things as exist at present. Not only are seven Provincial Governments deprived and bereft of the popular control but even with regard to the Central Government on account of the ban placed upon members of the Central Legislature by the Congress, the whole field is practically left clear for Government to introduce and support such measures as they want. To us, of the business community, it is a state of things, which has taken away the popular control both from the Provincial and the Central Governments, which is the most undesirable thing that can happen to a country. After years of painful toil and self-sacrificing work of leaders of all communities and parties an administrative system was built up which, even though full of lacunae, was yet based upon some recognition of democracy, and we had some assurance that our case would not go by default. All this is now turned topsy-turvy, and we have got a state of things which will be most pleasant to the minds of totalitarian dictators.

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE SOARING UP

"The most remarkable thing about the budget of the Central Government, even in pre-war times, was the heavy burden placed on the country at large by the military expenditure. There was a protest against this from the whole country regardless of parties or communal differences."

"Even all this expenditure the country would strain its utmost to make up and do its best to even supplement if there were at the top of its Government not an irresponsible bureaucracy but a Government commanding the trust and confidence of the people at large. The Congress proposals for a responsible National Government were unfortunately not accepted and even the talk of the so-called War Advisory Council did not fructify. The Defence Department is still not in the hands of an Indian Defence Member. The proposals that were put forward after serious consideration by some of the responsible leaders at what was known as the Sapru Conference may well deserve a serious consideration from leaders of the recognised Indian political parties as also from Government

AMERY CRITICISED

"In this connection, it is most disheartening that the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India has made one of his periodical statements, a week back, which takes us nowhere, and which repeats again his favourite slogan of "Have unity first in the country and then approach us." Our leaders have exposed the hollowness and the myth of such slogans.

"If there is one question in which we as business community are interested the most, it is the question of industrialising the country. This question has been prominently before the country for many years past, but it is most regrettable that in view of the attitude of the Government of India, the pace of industrialisation leaves much to be desired.

"What is required is a well-thought out plan for the next 5 or 10 years backed by a resolute policy of effectively carrying it out with all the resources at the disposal of the Central Government."

INCOME-TAX GRIEVANCES.

Continuing he stated:

"In my speech at the last Annual General Meeting of the Chamber. I had occasion to refer to the feeling of dissatisfaction prevalent in the commercial community on account of certain administrative practices of the Income-tax Office. I regret to have to say that there has not been any change for the better. We still continue to receive complaints about hardships experienced by merchants regarding the interpretation of the provisions of the law and their application to actual cases. The Income-tax Department seems to be guided more by the anxiety to squeeze out as much tax as possible than by any consideration of the merits, fairness or equity of the case.

WAR RISK INSURANCE

"Government have, with effect from the 1st of April, doubled the rate of premium for war risk insurance, i.e., increased it to anna 1 per Rs. 100 per month. There was no justification for this increase, as Government have not so far had to pay any loss. Your Committee in common with many other associations have entered into a strong protest and urged that the increase in question should be withdrawn; as otherwise the conclusion that Government are using the scheme as a measure of taxation to supplement their general revenue resources, notwithstanding their protestations to the contrary, is inevitable."

INDUSTRIALISATION POLICY.

Referring to the Eastern Group Supply Council's work, he said:

"The conclusions or the report of the Conference have not been made public; nor is there any indication of the lines on which the main purpose of the Conference is sought to be achieved in the different countries.

"The Allies' war needs were acclaimed as India's opportunity for industrialisation. Such industrialisation, if it is to be of lasting and permanent benefit to the country, should be based on a plan aiming at self-sufficiency. In the anxiety for the organisation of immediate war supplies, this long-range and vital problem of Indian industrialisation should not be overlooked.

"I again appeal to Government to lift this veil of mystery surrounding the whole question of Eastern Group Supply and to issue a statement clearly outlining the objective and the manner and method of attaining the same.

"While on this, I would like to refer to another matter which although it does not directly concern the problem of Eastern Group Supply is somewhat correlated. It was announced that the presence of representatives of various countries would be utilised by the Government of India for having exploratory talks on the possibilities of Commercial Agreements with a view to improving trade position between India and the respective countries. It is true that such talks were to be outside the Conference proper and were meant at the first instance to be of an informal character. It now transpires that these hopes were not realised owing to the shortness of the stay of the Delegations in question and their pre-occupations with the main purpose of the Conference. It is unfortunate that, when due to the constriction in export markets and the elimination of certain sources of our normal supply of imported goods, the question of alternative markets is of the greatest importance, the opportunity of pressing and utilising the contacts obtained during the period of the Conference to definite and tangible arrangements for establishing new channels of trade was missed. I am, however, glad that the idea of sending Trade Missions, officially sponsored but consisting mainly of non-officials, has appealed to Government and I hope that definite steps in that direction will be taken without any great delay."

Concluding he said:

"The communal question is a cancerous growth which threatens to strike at the very vitals of the nation. The way in which the riots broke out in Ahmedabad, the gruesome and horrible tales of murder and arson, and the way in which the situation has been handled,—all this give us cause for reflection. That a city like Ahmedabad, which may well be considered the second capital town of the Bombay Presidency, and the second or third industrial town in the whole of India, should suffer like this, is one of the biggest tragedies of the communal tangle."

"Ahmedabad is not alone. Bombay is now affected and the same old story of stabbing incidents, looting and incendiary acts is being repeated. The Dacca tragedy is not yet over, and the horrors which were perpetrated at both Dacca and in the villages specially in the Narayanganj Division are still vivid before us. The idea of Pakistan,, is the most unfortunate idea, wrought with the gravest dangers to this country. Surely, to talk of vivisecting India and bifurcating her in two or three portions, is a gospel of destruction.

APPEAL TO MAHATMA.

"While I consider that it is preposterous to suggest that individual Satyagraha campaign of Mahatma Gandhi is directed against the Muslims, I feel it my duty to make an appeal to Mahatma to suspend for a while, or, if possible, withdraw the present campaign and to again take up the work of Hindu-Muslim Unity which is of vital importance to the country at large. I have referred to the evils of Provincial Administrations passing away in the hands of the permanent bureaucracy, and I, therefore, strongly urge here that the Congress should take up the reins of office in all the seven Provinces. I urge upon Mahatmaji that by taking up the work of Hindu-Muslim Unity and by allowing the Congress to get back into the saddle again, he will be going a long way towards the achievement of the constructive items of his programme. Hindu-Muslim Unity has grown to be one of the biggest political problems, as this, to my mind, is not capable of solution, unless the Provincial Autonomy begins to function again."

J. C. Setalvad's Speech

Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, in the course of his speech stated:—

"The requisition of shipping has proceeded apace everywhere, and while ships of all companies have been requisitioned, there has been an element of unfairness with regard to the requisition of Indian ships and Government have not paid proper attention to the requirements of the Coasting trade on which Indian ships were plying. Looking to the arrangements which have been made about the control of shipping in this country, it is not surprising that such complaints and grievances have arisen. His Majesty's Ministry of Shipping is represented in this country by a non-Indian officer, and there is another officer with regard to control of Indian shipping called the Indian Shipping Adviser, who also happens to be a non-Indian. So far as I know, even this Adviser is helpless against the control of the representative of the British Ministry of Shipping. The sum and substance of the whole affair is that with regard to a life and death question like shipping, India at present has practically no voice and all the control arrangements are practically done by British officers. One of the results of this sort of anti-national control came out to be that there was a great dearth of shipping which had its reaction felt in different lines of our trade. It was felt with regard to the transport of rice from Burma to India, particularly to Bombay. Your Committee sent several representations to the Government of India of this issue, and I must here thank the representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, who were acting as Advisers of the Indian Delegation at the recent Indo-Burma Trade Negotiations for the many and earnest pains they took to bring this difficulty to the notice both of the Indian and Burmese authorities.

SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES

"As a result of all this agitation, Government released very few ships, but still the tension is not lessened, and the soaring up of prices of foodstuffs, specially rice, is a very bitter reminder of the causes that have operated in bringing about a state of things which affects adversely particularly the poor and the middle classes. We have been receiving several complaints now and then with regard to this dearth of shipping, and the curious fact is that several of these causes affect particularly the Bombay trade. Thus, your Committee are informed that there is now no direct steamer service between Australia and Bombay, while there is a direct service between Australia and Calcutta and Madras. For Bombay there is always a transhipment at Colombo, which leads not only to a good deal of waste of time and money, but also to the deterioration of the stuff which is ordered out. The same is the case with the outward journey of our commodities; goods like cotton have to be sent out from Bombay to Calcutta and then have to be shipped from Calcutta to Australia. While I realise very well the difficulties of shipping throughout the world at present, I must say that commodities like rice should be considered as ammunitions of war and every effort should be made to see that the people get their foodstuffs regularly and punctually, as otherwise there will be a terrible distress in the land. Your Committee have long since been suggesting the necessity for having a representative of Indian Shipping on the Export Advisory Council. The reply which we got recently from the Government is entirely disappointing.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT OF SHIPPING INDUSTRY

"While I am on this topic, I cannot but regret the announcement made by Sir Alan Lloyd in the Council of State that Government were not proposing to encourage actively merchant shipbuilding industry in this country as part of the war effort. The commercial community of this country has by now become practically shock-proof. If the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Labour says that he does not believe in the slogan of industrialisation of the country, surely his Secretary would go even a step further and say that Government do not propose to encourage actively a merchant shipbuilding industry in India as part of the war effort. It is particularly praiseworthy, therefore, that the Scindias should put up a plant at Vizagapatam for shipbuilding, and I wish them all success in their undertaking".

"Indian Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Act, 1941, now placed on the Statute Book is a welcome improvement on the old Act, rendered necessary with the growth and development of the trade of India within the last half a century. The commercial community welcome this revision for more reasons than one, as the changes now made in the old Act will not only act as a check on the fraudulent marking of goods being marketed internally in the country but also as a deterrent to the doubtful practices indulged in by the foreign exporters."

"I am constrained to refer to certain trade practices indulged in by Japan with regard to the Japanese export trade with India as a result of which the Indian businessman in Japan was in no small measure responsible for the development and expansion of Japanese trade with India.

"The system of allocation of quotas for regulation of trade between Japan and India came into existence following the trade protocol with Japan, as a direct consequence of which, import of cotton piecegoods into India was regulated by quotas to exporters."

"It is high time now that the Government of India gave careful attention to the equitable adjustment of these quotas. The proper course for the Government of India would be to have quotas fixed and distributed in India with regard to the import trade from Japan, if the Japanese Government will not prevent such practices as referred to by me above, after suitable representations by Government. If Japanese trade interests under the patronage of their Government could debar Indians from the membership of such trade Associations controlling such export trade, India will have as much justification in instituting a system of quota with regard to the import trade of India with Japan."

MUTT AND JEFF—And Europe Is Worrying About Ammunition—So What? By BUD FISHER

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SEVERAL CASUALTIES IN PASSENGER SHIP DISASTER

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Information has been received here that the R.S.N. Co.'s passenger steamer, "Mekla" (147 tons), plying between Barisal town and Patuakhali sank on Monday evening somewhere near Patuakhali while trying to anchor, having been caught in a storm.

Several casualties are reported, but no official details are yet available.

40 OUT OF 70 SAVED?

Information has been received here from Patuakhali that the passenger steamer "Mekla", which left Barisal yesterday evening for Patuakhali, was caught in a storm near Boga station, at about midnight. A sudden gust of wind turned the boat over on to her side and the front saloon was smashed having struck against Charland.

Out of the 70 passengers on board, about 40 reached the Char Bank. Several casualties are reported to have occurred, including a Sub-Inspector of Police and four members of the crew. The rescued passengers, including the Sub-Divisional Officer of Patuakhali was taken to the town (Patuakhali) by a later steamer.

The Additional District Magistrate of Barisal has proceeded to the spot.—A P.

TRADE UNIONS SUPPORT IN WINNING WAR

SYDNEY, April 23.

"Trade Unions are determined to give hundred per cent support in winning the war", declared Mr. R. A. King, Vice-President of the New South Wales Labour Council broadcasting to-day. "They stand shoulder to shoulder with workers of Britain in defiance of the Fascist terror."

The Archbishop And Kanara Catholics

(Continued from page 6)

gation, your assertion is a mere allegation? His Grace has made implicit reference to similar wicked practices obtaining among the Goans. Nor does the report overlook the Goans share in this horrid traffic. Thus for example we are told that Madam Cabral, the wife of the Governor-General of Goa, was approached and that she offered the fullest possible cooperation in any means we could devise for protecting these girls coming to Bombay. There was no singling out. What really happened was that in the Report the Kanara cases were enumerated. If you want to be nasty, you can play the thought reader and declare that the Welfare Society is anti-Kanara-minded, though I know for sure that there are Mangalorean members among them. Another explanation more charitable, is that the Goan share in this deplorable exploitation of boys, girls and young women, is at least known to be an extant evil; the problem is being discussed both in Bombay and in Goa; and effective steps are being taken. It was high time to bring to the notice of the people of South Kanara, and of Kanara Catholics in Bombay, now their boys and girls are being outraged and dishonoured in the Bombay underworld.

What I take special exception to in your letter is the statement: "Surprise is expressed that the Archbishop should have singled out a weak and less organized section of the Bombay Catholic Community for his castigation, which is not deserved by any one community alone." It is not so much what is said, but what is hinted at, that makes me brand your words as unworthy of a Catholic. I have heard people commenting on your indictment against His Grace the Archbishop. I have heard it said by people, unaware apparently of the enormity of their aspersions, that His Grace was very bold in attacking the Kanara delinquents, but that he was afraid of tackling the Goan Community, because he might offend his Goan priests. I do not say that this was your mind when publishing your protest. All I say is that your allegations have given rise to this despicable talk. Don't you realize that such accusations are tantamount to accusing His Grace of betraying his most sacred duty, of blinking at facts, of conniving at sinfulness, and all that for the sake of not hurting the feelings of the Goan priests ... a more despicable thing to say I can hardly imagine.

You state "a requisition is being circulated to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the Kanara Catholic Association." This body which is reported to be representative of the Mangalorean Community in Bombay, will, I hope, disclaim anonymous writers like you who have done a great harm to our Community; and think it advisable to give a serious thought to the social problems of our Community, and co-operate with the Archbishop and the civic authorities.

Let me assure you my intriguing Albert, that neither the Archbishop nor the Welfare Society are anti-Kanara; the latter is not run on communal lines at all. It is explicitly said in the Report "membership is open to all men and women who are willing to further the work of the Society." I do hope that you will get rid of the communal incubus, which has been for so long the bane of the Catholic Community of Bombay and join this Society. —Yours, etc.,

(MISS) ALICE SEQUEIRA,
Modern Children's School,
Masjid Bunder Road,
Bombay.

Final L.C.P.S. Examination

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Final L.C.P.S. examination is to commence on 5th May 1941, when students from Poona, Ahmedabad, Miraj and Hyderabad, will be coming to appear for the examination. A number of the National Medical College students will also appear for the same. Practical examinations will be held at the Sir, J. J. Hospital, Sheth Govardhandas Medical College, which are unfortunately situated in the localities which take the toll of innocent human life perhaps the most. Hence I appeal the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay to hold the written examination in the University Building and the practical examinations also in the same area. I hope the examiners will also consider the difficulties of the students in attending the practical examination at centers which are very dangerous for life itself, and will help the authorities in taking the examination at the Bombay University Halls. I have written these lines as I was myself caught while returning from the practical examination from the J. J. Hospital in the Year 1920 riot.

Thanking you,—Yours, etc.

N. R. FURANDARE, L.C.P. & S. (Bom.)

Anand-Vihar, Versova.

Mangalwadi Passage

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall place your correspondent "G.P.'s" proposal to construct gates at the eastern and northern entrances to the Mangalwadi Cemetery before the Managing Committee of the Cutchi Memon Jamat, and I am sure that they, in the interest of public safety, would immediately take the necessary steps. I hope the Authorities will give their sanction.

Incidentally, I take this opportunity to appeal to the residents of Mangalwadi, Chandanwadi, Sonapur Lane, Girgaum, etc., to refrain from throwing brickbats, soda-water bottles and other missiles at funeral processions. Citizens of Bombay, no matter to which community they belong, must respect the dead.—Yours, etc.

OOSMAN SOBANI
President,
The Cutchi Memon Jamat,
Bombay.

Curfew And Railway Travel

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Due to the Curfew Order people have got to reach home early. On account of the disturbances in various parts of the city, many people prefer to travel by train than risk their lives by travelling either by tram cars or buses, with the result that the present number of trains falls too short to cope with the increased traffic. The Railway Companies, therefore, should pay more attention to this question immediately and should either add to the present number of trains, of course temporarily, or at least should add more bogies to the present trains and thus give some sort of relief to the travelling public. To get accommodation in trains even from the starting station has become impossible and some times people have to wait at stations for want of accommodation. The trains get simply packed to their utmost capacity.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. K.

Bombay, April 29.

Hindu-Muslim Riots

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It would be interesting to know how often there have been Hindu-Muslim riots on a major scale in the country during the first two decades of the century and how often since 1920. Sure the figures will have an important lesson or two for us all—and for the Government too. Would some enterprising journalist work out the figures and give the result to the public?—Yours etc.,

PAX.

All Classes Now Admitted As Army Officers

Young Officers are now joining the army, navy and air force at the rate of 1,000 a week so rapidly are Britain's armed forces growing, says "People" in Mail week."

All these officers are going to duty units and stations, their training completed, ready to play their part in the Battle of Britain.

The newly commissioned officers come from all sections of society—from elementary and secondary schools, public schools and universities.

The public-school boys form a very small majority of the total number.

The men from the Officer Cadet Training Units are immeasurably superior to the type of young man who used to be gazetted automatically in the old days.

They get a complete education at these Cadet Units, in everything a young officer should know.

When the Battle of Britain does begin there will be fewer cases than there were in the last war of officers letting their men down through ignorance.

Fewer cases of the officer coming to the end of his tether and having to say, "Carry on, Sergeant Major!"

WAR ON TRIBAL DACOITS

Bannu Pledges To Protect Hindu Hearth And Home

BANNU, April 30.

Sixty leading Congressmen from different villages met at Malik Akbarali Khan's Sarai and declared that they would help their Hindu brethren and save their hearth and home by every means, if attacked by tribal bandits.

It was further resolved to send a batch of ten Red-Shirts in the villages of the district to preach Hindu-Muslim unity.

The Congress Committee at a public meeting held last night passed 'fatwah' declaring that the tribal dacoits who kidnap Hindus and loot their property could never be called "gazis".—United Press.

INDIA'S GIFT TO THAILAND

Saplings Of 'Bodhi' Tree From Gaya

PATNA, April 30.

Three saplings from the tree at Gaya under which Buddha is said to have attained enlightenment, are the unique present from India to Thailand.

The Thailand Goodwill Mission which visited Gaya recently, is understood to have shown considerable interest in these trees. The Government of India, it is understood, are making arrangements to send these to Bangkok.

Once before, in the mediaeval age, a sapling from the tree at Gaya is said to have been sent as an "ambassador" to Ceylon—another Buddhist country.—A. P.

COMMERCIAL DEAD-LOCK AT LAHORE

Premier Seeks Legal Opinion Regarding Operation Of Sales Tax

LAHORE, April 30.

Strenuous efforts are being made by both the sides to find a solution of the proposed commercial deadlock in the Province.

In view of the declaration of a wholesale suspension of business from to-morrow all over the Province great uneasiness has been created in the minds of the public.

Yet another deputation of traders led by Rai Bahadur Ramsaranias, Mr. Beharilal Channana and Sardar Santok Singh waited on the Premier, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, and had 'in camera' discussions with him for over two hours. The Finance Minister, Sir Manoharlal, and the Development Minister, Sardar Dasaunda Singh, were present during the discussions.

It is believed that the deputation requested the Government to postpone the operation of the Sales Tax Act till October 1 next. In the event of the Government being prepared to do so the traders, it is understood, would consider the question of calling off to-morrow's hartal.

The Premier, it is understood, has sought legal opinion on the question, and the deputation is likely to meet him again this evening.—United Press.

Viceroy Will Arrive In Simla To-morrow

NEW DELHI, April 30.

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow, the members of his family and personal staff will arrive in Simla from his Spring tour on Friday, May 2, states a "communique".

The arrangements for the move of the Viceroy's household and office establishments to Simla having been completed earlier than was expected, His Excellency has decided to curtail his tour by a few days.—A. P.

Dacca Student's Murder Case

DACCA, April 29.

Twenty students and two servants were arrested in connection with the student murder case. An identification parade was held today and fourteen students were released.—United Press.

INDUSTRIALISATION IN HYDERABAD STATE

Wanted Chalking Out Of Spread-Over Programme

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (By Mail).

That Hyderabad is getting on well with the programme of industrialisation and increased commerce is well illustrated by the latest report of Administration of the Companies Act for 1938-39 which shows that as many as eleven new companies were registered during the period.

Among the companies registered during the year were a printing and publishing establishment, five banking concerns, two for the manufacture and sale of general provisions and one weaving mill.

Two important concerns went into liquidation during the years. The Modern Industries Bank was finally dissolved and the Peoples' Union went into voluntary liquidation.

Among the more prosperous concerns may be mentioned the Hyderabad Construction, the Taj Clay Works, the Hyderabad Iron and Steel, the Deccan Tobacco, the Osmanshahi Mills and a number of other mills and insurance companies. Some of these have been declaring very good dividends, others have expanded their business and increased their capital during the year.

SLOW PROGRESS

Though the progress registered so far is not discouraging there is no getting away from the fact that it is extremely slow even in comparison with other states. It is unfortunate for example that even now the State has taken no initiative to get within its boundaries such industries as automobile and aeroplane manufacture which it could have very easily done.

Mysore has taken an excellent lead in the matter. It is still open for the State to invest capital in the concern so as to have some control over it. That would enable the State to send its technicians and labour into this huge concern.

The State is quite in a position to make itself self-supporting in the manufacture of textiles. It grows enough cotton in the State to meet all its requirements it has the necessary coal and electric power supply, it has the necessary railway, road and motor transport.

What is required is a thorough survey of the industrial possibilities of the State and then to lay down a programme spread over a certain number of years of the industrialisation of the State.

GANDHI-MUSLIM CONSPIRACY

(Continued from page 8)

the Hindu King of Nepal made a walk-over, the Hindu Sangathanists from all parts of India may strengthen him by millions! To them, pernaps, another test applies. Elsewhere in the same book, the author has provided it as follows:—

"Many a nation has been compelled to accept the aid of the foreign powers for the attainment of political liberty. Weak nations will resort to the same expedient whenever they are in earnest about breaking their bonds.—There is nothing dishonourable in principle about it." (p. 97).

★

Gandhiji has repeatedly expressed his views on the point of foreign aggressions. Rightly or wrongly, he still this day does believe that the British hold over India is still strong enough to keep away Afghanistan and Nepal, even if the two combined and were further assisted by the Indian princes,—but were unassisted by a major foreign power like Russia, Japan or Germany. The former can act at best only as agents of one or more of the latter powers. And this cannot take place as long as Great Britain was undefeated in England. So the story of an Afghan invasion was never believed by him. If there were people, Mussalmans or Hindus, who, believing in its possibility thought of intriguing with our Mussalman or Hindu neighbours, they were day-dreamers. They were sooner or later, like the terrorists, to become victims of the C. I. D. The possibility of an Indian Prince becoming the Emperor of India is still more remote as long as any of the present major powers of the world survives as such. Heaven alone knows what will happen when Britain is defeated in England itself. He knows only what part "he" would have to play if he had to face that situation. It was very likely that all those who do not believe implicitly in non-violence will be found to be fighting amongst themselves and intriguing with every power that counts. And they will pay homage to the one, who succeeds in the end. Irrespective of his race, religion or political ideology. A few may also die fighting bravely. Gandhi i.e. Non-violence alone will remain changeless, refusing to pay homage to any victor and preaching non-violent resistance against all arms, in the same way as he does at present.

★

I do not read, and I think no man with a sense of proportion and open-mindedness can read, in his articles referring to the Afghans or the Nizam anything more than an attempt to argue with day-dreamers. A part of his mission has been to win back day-dreamers. Being an idealist himself, he sees the idealism behind their dreams, and appreciates it. His appreciation requiries him at times to argue with them on the possibility or assumption of the realisation of their dreams. The various day-dreamers have different and mutually conflicting dreams. And each in his sleep fights to prove that his dream is better than the other's. And in this fight, they sleep over the great reality, which is always present before Gandhiji's awakened eye. They even think that they can better realise their dreams in the presence of that reality, though it is their greatest frustrator. That reality is the existence of the British Empire in India. We all agitate and fight amongst ourselves to decide how cheese should be divided after the cat is away, but think little of how we should drive away the cat. Some of us live in the hope that a powerful dog will do it for us, forgetting that in that case the dog will control the cheese. If the reader will read Gandhiji's articles about Afghans or the Nizam, he will find that he enters into academic discussions on this or that day-dreams, with the sole purpose of making the reader realise that it is the British power that has to be removed first, and that no good will remain for anybody's enjoyment unless the British power is removed "by our own internal strength," and that such internal strength can be developed only through organised active non-violence of the whole nation. All class and communal jealousies must cease to achieve that.

(To be concluded.)

INDIA GOVT. NOT HELPING US, WIRE CAR INDUSTRY PROMOTORS

BANGALORE April 28.

The promoters of the Indian automobile industry are reported to have cabled to Earl Winterton, Mr. Wedgewood, Mr. Sorensen and some other members of Parliament stating that the Government of India are showing an indifferent attitude towards the Indian automobile project as a war industry.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1941

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Another Bold Step Taken By U. S.

Roosevelt In Earnest To Solve Atlantic Problem

Patrol Ships To Enter Combat Zones For Defence Of Hemisphere

Naval Expansion Programme And Aeronautical Production Running Much Ahead Of Schedule

WASHINGTON, April 30.

President Roosevelt stated that United States warships may enter "combat zones" if necessary in the interests of the defence of the Western Hemisphere.

The question of sending warships into the combat areas arose in a discussion on Tuesday's statement by Admiral Stark about Neutrality patrol.

President Roosevelt said that he had stated last week that a year and a half ago, there was some patrolling a thousand miles from the eastern shore of Delaware.

Asked whether there had been any extensive of the patrol since, the President said that he could not tell since it was a purely operational matter.

President Roosevelt repeated several times that operations would go as far as necessary into the high seas for the defence of the Western Hemisphere. They would go into combat zones, if necessary.

The President said the area of combat activities delineated by Germany round the British Isles had nothing to do with United States warships. They could go into it, if necessary, for the defence of the Western Hemisphere, but that did not mean they were going in.

Patrol Line Moves Eastward

Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval operations, disclosed that United States neutrality patrols are operating at some points as much as 2,000 miles from the American shores.

He indicated that generally patrol vessels are operating about halfway across the Atlantic from high latitudes to the Antarctic in both oceans.

Asked to explain this statement he said that the patrol line had been moved substantially eastward, if present operations on the Atlantic are compared with those of a few weeks ago. He also said, "The more efficient we are, the more ships we will have to give away."

Naval Expansion At High Speed

Substantial portions of the United States naval expansion programme were running ahead of the schedule, the chief of naval operations, Admiral Harold Stark told the United States Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday. The United States would share its resources to the limit of its security, he added.

This statement has caused speculation whether further transfers of naval vessels to Britain were imminent.

Admiral Stark also said: "We are working for a balanced fleet with a proper proportion of capital ships, cruisers, aircraft carriers submarines, lightcraft, fast auxiliaries and underwater defences. Our aircraft carrier programme alone will give us the most mobile and the most powerful fleet air arm in existence."

Aviation Facilities To Be Surveyed

President Roosevelt announced that he is requesting a survey to be made of civil aviation facilities in the United States to see how many planes can be brought for the defence of the democracies.

The President said that he has asked Mr. Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce to make a survey of all civilian airlines to determine the number of planes obtainable. He said there is real need for them and it is hoped that a substantial number are available to be taken over.

He declared that he wanted the information quickly, but declined to say where the planes would go or what types were most desired.

Asst. Director Of Priorities

President Roosevelt revealed that he was appointing Mr. Emile Schram, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as Assistant Director of Priorities in the office of production management. Mr. Schram will remain the head of the Corporation.

Asked whether he deemed it advisable to transfer part of the coast guard to the navy, the President replied some announcement might be made on this subject soon. He said he knew nothing about the possibility of more warships being transferred to Britain shortly.

Move To Fix Prices

Powers to fix prices in an effort to forestall any runaway price inflation may be sought by President Roosevelt from Congress, President's Secretary Mr. Stephen Early told journalists on Tuesday.

President Roosevelt will discuss the matter with Mr. Leon Henderson, the Price Stabilisation Official under the defence programme.

Output Of Aero-Engines

The output of aero-engines and propellers is "hundreds" ahead of the schedule, said Mr. E. E. Wilson, President of United Aircraft Corporation, announcing a monthly production for Britain and the United States of 1,200 engines and two thousand propellors.

The company report shows consignments in the first quarter of 1941 were valued at more than 13 million sterling which is nearly half the total of deliveries for 1940. Production really got going in the last quarter of 1940 with a 12 million sterling consignment in value.—Reuter.

A courtmartial at Gannat today acquitted three men charged of being followers of General de Gaulle, and sentenced the fourth to two years imprisonment.

POPE RECEIVES ITALIAN QUEEN

LONDON, April 30.

The Pope received Queen Elena of Italy on Tuesday morning and conversed with her for over half an hour, according to the Vatican Radio.—Reuter.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior leaving the Secretariat after opening Gwalior Municipal Conference.

From Europe To America In 10 Hours

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Official permission to build a new four-engined landplane designed to fly to Europe in ten hours carrying between 50 and 80 passengers has been given to the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

The machine will be the world's largest and most powerful landplane except a type of bomber which is about to be tested in California. It will weigh 43 tons.—Reuter.

British Tank Force Fast Developing

Military Exercises Demonstrate Achievements

LONDON April 29

British tanks by the hundred are all manned by splendidly tough picked crews writes Reuter's Military Correspondent.

A few months ago this was still a dream, now it is an accomplished fact. Ever since the days of Dunkirk the British army has been building and developing at a tremendous pace.

Important exercises, which have just been completed by the Eastern command in East Anglia, have shown how far and how fast we have gone, and the Royal Armoured Corps is right in the van. Day and night in this area I have watched movement of troops and fighting vehicles.

An extremely capable brigadier of the General Staff explained the scheme—a "German" landing in force with tanks, an attempted break-through, and the bringing in of British tanks and infantry first to hold their positions and then to smash the enemy back into the sea.

The "enemy" were men of a Manchester Regiment. As the enemy pushed inland, they were met by men of the Home Guard.

From their posts in villages, along roads and in the open country which they knew so well, the Home Guard harassed and delayed the advancing troops so effectively that they earned high praise of the Army Commander himself who declared that they were capable of exercising considerable effect on enemy operations of an extensive character.

Still some hours after dawn the "enemy" arrived in their positions and one Scottish Regiment went through them to the attack. With daylight, parachute troops were used as an added complication for the defenders. Several times during the exercise big twin-engined aircraft appeared below the clouds and a cargo of particularly grim, determined men floated gently but amazingly quickly to the earth.

Throughout the day these tanks, earth shaking, twenty-five ton, fast moving infantry tanks and cruiser tanks moved up to battle.

More than 75,000 troops participated in the exercise, and in addition to tanks, there were 10,000 army vehicles. The Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces General Sir Alan Brook was in the area for most of the time. Important branches such as the intelligence service, all received training in the exercise.—Reuter.

"Times" Suggests Formation Of Imperial War Cabinet

Progress Of War Efforts Slowed Down Due To Lack Of Prompt And Clear Decision

LONDON, April 30.

The formation of an Imperial War Cabinet and the appointment of a Deputy for Mr. Churchill in domestic matters are favoured in a "Times" leading article.

After remarking that Mr. Menzies "has manifestly strengthened the Government during the last few weeks with his counsel and support" "The Times" says, "General Smuts, if he could be spared, would be another tower of strength.

"The formation of an Imperial War Cabinet is a step no doubt which would symbolise the unity and determination of the British Commonwealth of Nations and fortify our common effort and our will to victory, but even this step however desirable will not meet what is perhaps our most urgent need of the moment—the need for a Minister, possessing the confidence of the Prime Minister and the country, can act as Mr. Churchill's Deputy in matters of production and other issues of the homefront and take on his behalf those urgent overriding decisions which are necessary to the efficient working of any Governmental machine."

"The Times" earlier emphasised that "there is, unshaken confidence everywhere in the prospects of an ultimate victory and in Mr. Churchill's inspiring leadership, but there is a widespread feeling that we have fallen short in tactical problems of large scale organisation.

The progress of our war effort has been slowed up by the lack of prompt and clear decisions from a central authority on Government matters of principle.

Impracticable Idea

The control of industry and the mobilisation of labour are incomplete and vital problems arising out of them remain to be faced."

"The Times" recalls that the present Cabinet "was constituted in some haste at a moment of crisis nearly a year ago" and says "Not all the appointments were equally happy, and some of them appeared to have been made on grounds which had little relation to effective prosecution of the war.

On the other hand, those Ministers who had no party record and were brought into Government from other spheres of activity have for the most part been outstanding success.

Nobody will be surprised if the Prime Minister were once again to seek fresh blood for his Cabinet outside the rank of Parliament."

The "Daily Telegraph" on the other hand regards the Imperial War Cabinet idea as impracticable.—Reuter.

"EMPIRES EASTERN BULWARK"

CAIRO, April 29.

"Mr. Churchill's bold warning of dangers to come and frank admission of British reverse as have not depressed the Egyptians but rather stimulated them by the fact that Britain is more determined than ever to defeat Germany", declared an Egyptian Government spokesman to "Reuter" to-day (Tuesday). "There is no feeling among the Egyptians that the British Empire will be split in twain if the enemy should close the Mediterranean since the exploits of the Indian troops in Africa have brought home the knowledge that close at hand lies the Empire's Eastern Bulwark—India, which is able to produce men and material apart from supplies continually arriving from England".—Reuter.

POPE NOT AGAINST DEMOCRACY

VATICAN CITY.

THE POPE'S WAR POLICY IS NOT ANTI-DEMOCRATIC, AND HIS HOLINESS DOES NOT REGARD THE POSITION OF CATHOLICS IN GERMANY AS NORMAL.

These denials of recent reports to the contrary were made in the "Osservatore Romano" organ of the Vatican.

"Speaking to a general audience", writes the newspaper, "the Pope once said: 'An untruthful Press is not less murderous than armoured cars and bombing planes'.

"The days, which followed this declaration, amply justified the denunciation".

U. S. & Canadian Dollar Coins In Ireland Recalled

DUBLIN, April 30.

Holders of United States or Canadian dollars in Eire and those who have the selling power are required to hand them over for sale to the Finance Minister within 14 days, by a Government order to-day.

No more goods will be exported to the United States or Canada from to-morrow unless payment in dollars has already been made or will be made within six months.—Reuter.

Sokol Movement Has Headquarters In London Now

LONDON, April 30.

London is now the headquarters of the Sokol Movement, declared the Czechoslovak Minister of Interior Dr. Slavik to-day.

"The Sokol movement with headquarters in London will do all possible help to our Sokol brothers in Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Poland.

When Mr. Churchill recently inspected our troops they carried the standard given by Sokols in the United States. One day they will carry that standard in triumph through the streets of Prague."—Reuter.

NAINI Tal, April 30.

The Governor arrived here yesterday afternoon. In the course of his tour His Excellency addressed a large number of meetings of War Boards.—A. P.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

An Englishman in India once asked me (except for editorials, which he never read anyway) what difference was there between an Anglo-Indian and a nationalist paper. The news, he felt, was common to both. And I said at that time that it was the display and the emphasis on news that was different. The things which one paper put on the front page were sometimes the things another omitted. Looking over Tuesday's Bombay papers I found an example. The subject in question is the statement of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Conference.

The "Times of India" had a two column spread in page 8 and it was headed: "Misunderstanding of situation in India"—"Mr. Amery's 'Unbending' attitude criticised." "The Bombay Chronicle" of the same day had a seven column spread on the back page on which in bold types you found: "Sapru Committee Accuses Amery"—"Going Back on Government's Declared Policy?"—"Inconsistencies and Fallacies in Commons Speech"—"Demand Dominion Status with Time Limit."

The "Times of India" gave two columns of extracts without at any stage saying they were extracts. As a matter of fact the words used were: "The statement says:—....." "The Bombay Chronicle" gives five columns, which clearly indicated that the "Times" report was not complete. But note carefully what the "Times of India" left out. One passage, alone, will suffice to illustrate my point.

The passage is: "The Committee are not unmindful of the consideration that at this grave moment the thoughts of Englishmen are naturally concentrated on the war. They need increasing help—more men, more money, more material. The Committee and the people of this country at large are no less concerned in the outcome of the war and are most anxious to help to the utmost in its prosecution, as it is seriously threatening the fate of India also. But they feel that such help will not come in abundance unless at this critical juncture the present policy of drift is abandoned and Indians are placed in positions of real power and responsibility."

And I think this is the most important point made in the statement, viz., that the was effort "will not come in abundance unless ....." Important because, mind you, this is the Conference on which sat Sapru and Sir Cowasji Jehangir and all those who are known as moderates and who have the dough.

DO IT WITHIN FIXED TIME

Govt. Orders On Concentration Of Industries

LONDON, April 29.

Time limits have been set by the Government for manufacturing firms to submit their schemes for consolidation and concentration of industries.

Voluntary schemes already notified embrace 25 per cent of labour forces in the less essential industries and represent a turnover of 50 millions sterling.

If the scheme are not submitted by those dates, Government would take the question in hand themselves.—Reuter.

"PREVENT GERMAN VICTORY AT ALL COST"

NEW YORK, April 30.

"A German victory should be prevented at almost any cost," is the opinion of 84.1 per cent. of leading American businessmen, according to a survey conducted by the American Magazine "Fortune."

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

A BATTLE WITH BULLETS

BANANA BOAT MYSTERY

KEENO'S MEN, THINKING WE WILL COWER, WILL BE CARELESS! SO WE ATTACK!
ATTACK? WELL, IT'S BETTER TO GET IT FIGHTING THAN LYING DOWN!
CAREFUL, KIRK! BULLET, LIKE RUBBER ON PENCIL, ERASE ALL MISTAKES-PERMANENTLY!
I'D LIKE ONE SHOT AT KEENO!
GET YOUR HANDS UP, YOU LUGS, BEFORE I TUNNEL YOU FOR A SUBWAY LINE!
LEFTY! HE'S MINE, CHARLIE! THIS IS A PLEASURE!
HAIE! WE ARE LIKE MEN WHO ESCAPE FOREST FIRE AND FALL INTO VOLCANO!
WE'LL SHOOT OUR WAY TO THE WOODS!
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